The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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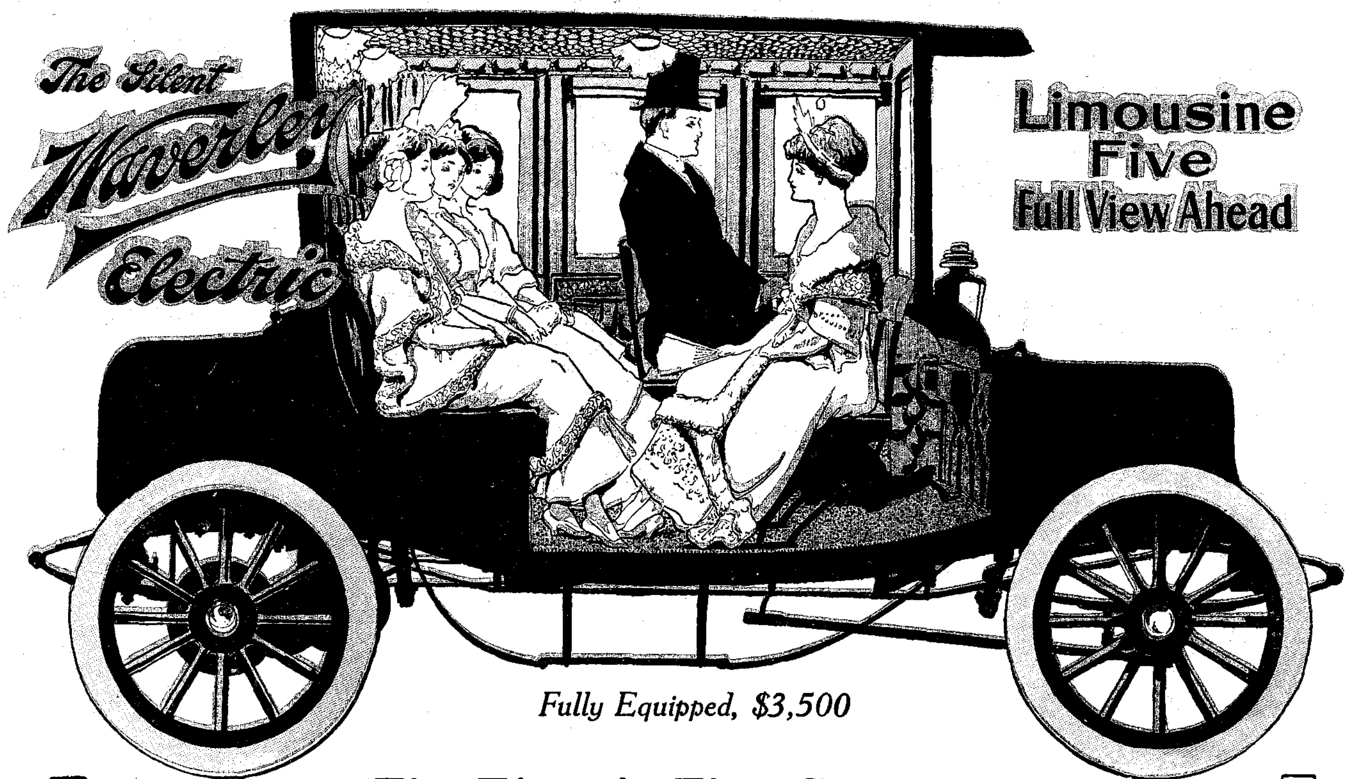

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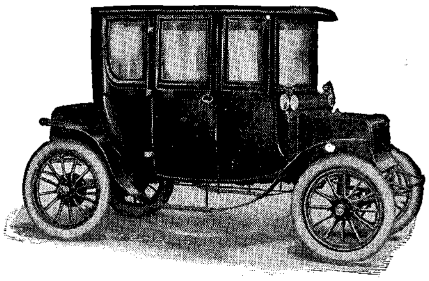

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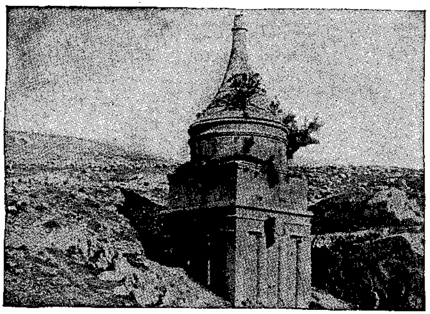

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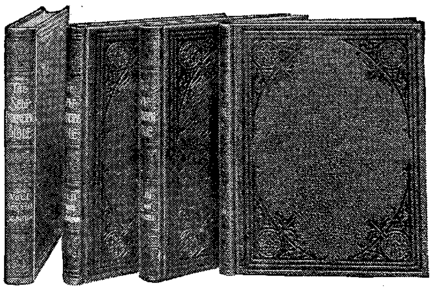

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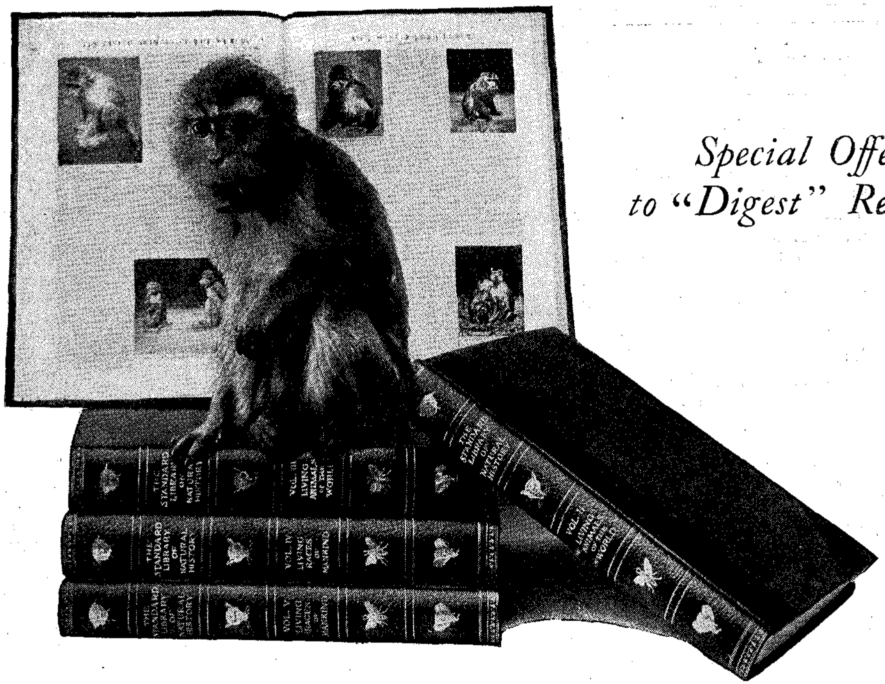

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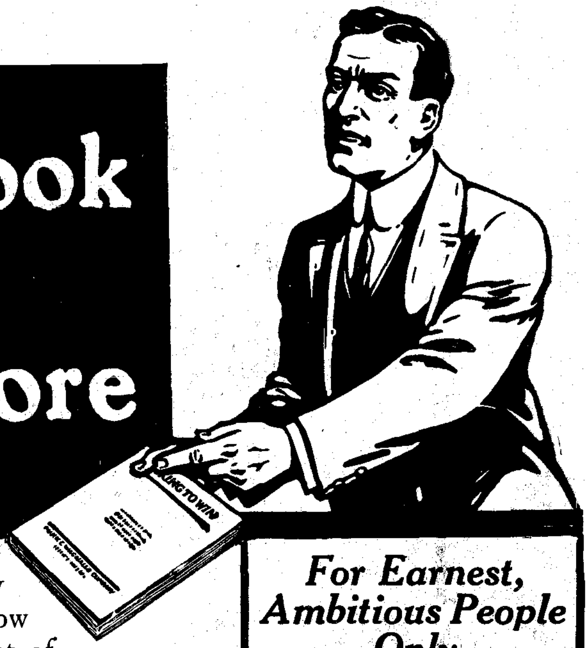

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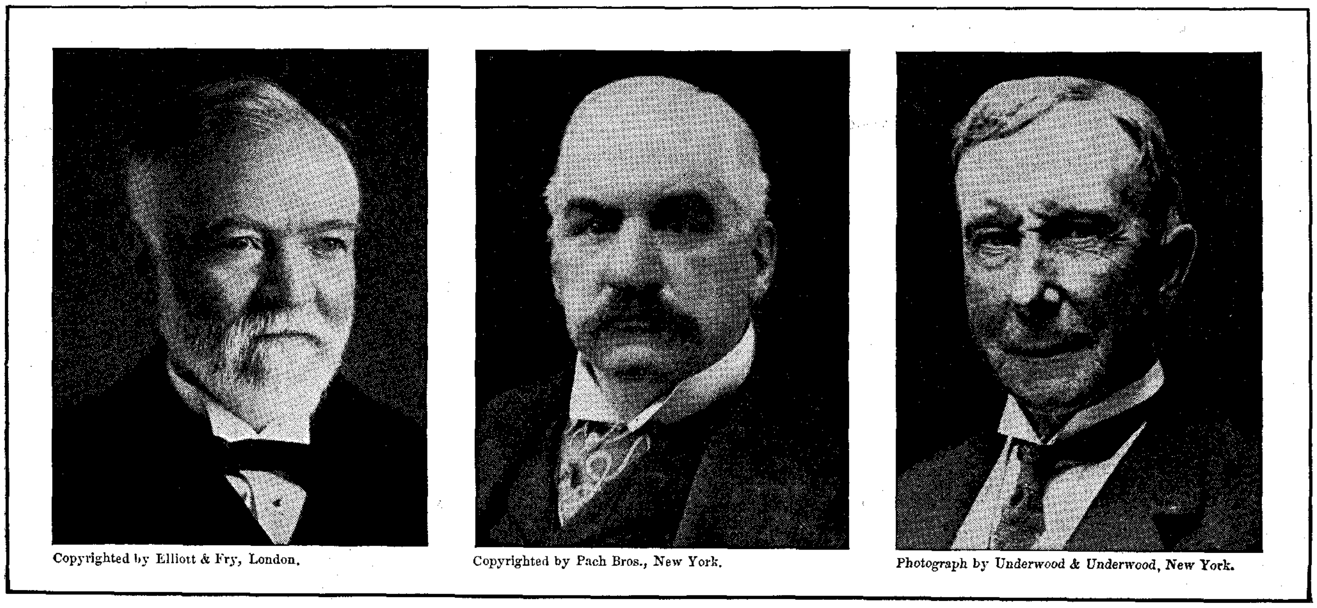
VOL. XLIII., No. 19 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 4, 1911 WHOLE NUMBER 1124

TOPICS OF THE DAY

TO DISSOLVE THE STEEL TRUST

DESPITE NEWSPAPER rumors and the Government's reiterated purpose to enforce the Sherman Law, the actual filing, last week, of the suit for the dissolution of the Steel Trust came with something of the abruptness of a thunderclap. When we note that the eighteen individual defendants include such giants of finance as J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and Andrew Carnegie, and that the capital of the thirty-six defendant corporations far exceeds that involved in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, it is unnecessary to dwell further on the magnitude of this suit. "It is the most sweeping antitrust action ever brought by the Department of Justice," remarks a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), since the Government "asks not only for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, but for the dissolution of all the constituent or subsidiary companies." The aim of the suit is thus tersely stated by ex-Secretary of War J. M. Dickinson who has been acting as special assistant to the Attorney-General in the preparation of this case: "The suit asks the dissolution of the Steel Corporation and its constituent companies, which monopolize a part of commerce; it asks the cancellation of the Hill leases, and separation from the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company." In spite of the magnitude of the case and the vastness of the interests involved, the Department of Justice, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), expects to move much more rapidly than it did in either the Standard Oil or Tobacco case, the Government's view being that the decision in the Oil case as regards stock holdings and interholdings can be applied to the Steel Corporation. But even so, thinks the financial editor of the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "it will take years before the suit can be decided." It will be remembered that the Standard Oil suit was before the courts for nearly five years, and the Tobacco case almost as long.



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ANDREW CARNEGIE. J. PIERPONT MORGAN. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

SHINING TARGETS OF THE SHERMAN LAW.

In its petition the Government alleges that the Steel Corporation's lease of the Great Northern Railway's ore properties is illegal. It is true that a few hours before the filing of the bill the Steel Corporation had formally announced its decision to cancel the lease, but, as the Department of Justice points out,

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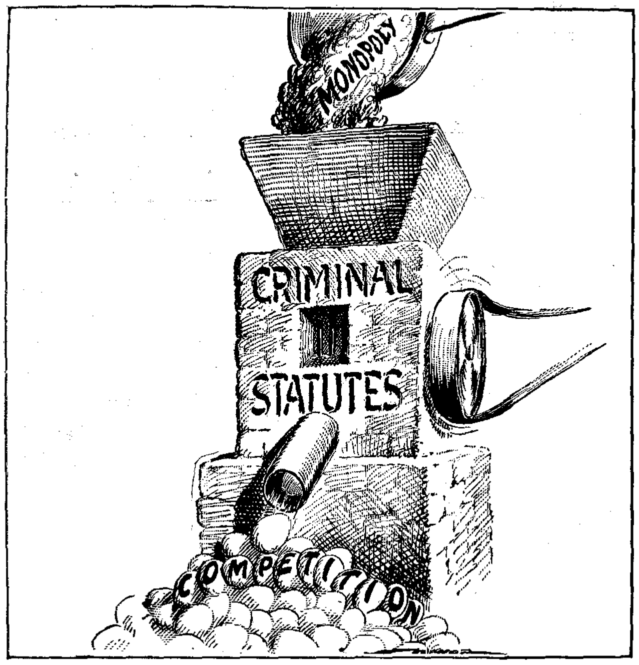
under the terms of the lease no cancelation would be effective until January 1, 1915, and there is no limit to the amount of ore that can be taken out in the mean time. The Corporation's acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company during the panic of 1907 is declared illegal and scathingly criticized, the petition alleging that E. H. Gary and Henry C. Frick misled President Roosevelt when they told him that "but little benefit will come to the Steel Corporation from the purchase." Of the control exercised through the famous Gary dinners the petition says:



THE MACHINE FOR UNSCRAMBLING EGGS.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

> "It was understood and agreed, that they [the steel manufacturers represented at the meetings] were bound to protect one another; that to carry out this purpose their honor was at stake, and that the obligation binding upon them was even dearer than life itself."

Interlocking directorates through which those in power in the Steel Corporation held positions of influence on the directorates of other powerful corporations are referred to in the bill as "a method refined, more euphonious, but none the less effective, than pools." To quote further on this point:

> "Through its directors thus distributed, the corporation is in direct touch with all of the large railroad and steamship companies of the United States, such powerful concerns as the Standard Oil Company, the Pullman Company, the International Harvester Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, and with the overwhelming majority in money and power of the banks and trust companies of the United States. The possibilities of the power and control that may thus be exerted over trade and commerce are inestimable."

Such power and control, declares the Government, are "incompatible with the healthy commercial life of the nation."

After a conference with Mr. Morgan, Chairman Gary gave an interview in which he predicted that the suit would establish the following facts, among others:

> "That the corporation never has had or attempted to exercise a monopoly or to restrain trade.
>
> "That the existence of the corporation has been of benefit and not of injury to its employees, its customers, its competitors, and the general public.
>
> "That no misrepresentation was made to the President relative to the Tennessee Coal and Iron properties."

The New York *Sun* (Ind.), which is looked upon as a Morgan paper, not only indorses the statement that the Steel Corporation is neither a combination in restraint of trade nor a monopoly, but goes on to say in its editorial columns:

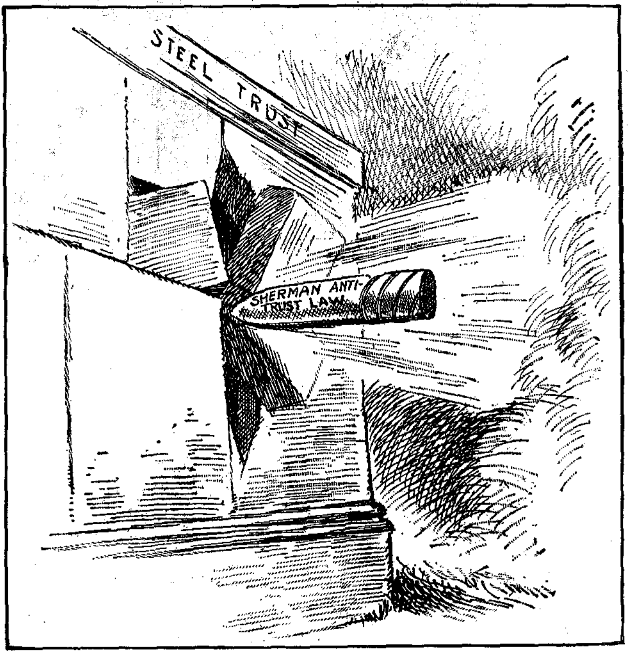
> "Instead of restraining trade it has expanded trade, at home and abroad. It has probably conducted its business with more fairness toward competitors than any other great concern that ever existed. Instead of tending toward monopoly in certain products its percentage of the total of production has decreased; its course is away from monopoly, not toward it."

It hardly need be said, remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), that the case of the Steel Corporation differs in very many respects from that of Standard Oil or American Tobacco. It "will come into court with a far better case" than either of those combinations, because "its ten years of history have not been marked by the ruthless trampling out of competition which characterized the one, or by the industrial sharp practise which characterized the other." To *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) the suit appears "an act of incredible folly." Says that usually temperate and conservative paper:

> "There is something so appallingly childish about the legal mind at times that the economist and the financier stand in speechless amazement. Mr. Wickersham is in control of an instrument intended for the measured and weighted enforcement of the law. He acts like a little boy with a new jack-knife, turned loose to work his will in the Metropolitan Art Museum."

The managers of the La Follette boom are quoted as saying that the suit is merely a political move to strengthen President Taft for reelection. "It will do duty in the next campaign," they say, "and then be allowed to languish." It is impossible for the Administration to escape this suspicion of political motives, remarks the New York *Press* (Ind. Rep.), since the effect of the suit "is to take the wind out of the sails of the Democratic House by anticipating the report of its Stanley Committee, a campaign document which, also for political purposes, was planned to be first-class Democratic ammunition."

President Taft himself, however, answers this charge, declaring in a speech in Chicago—"I would rather cut off my right hand than to do anything to disturb the business of this country, especially with a motive of cultivating political success." He went on to say that he intended to enforce the Antitrust Law to the letter, adding:



THE FIRST SHOT.
—Macauley in the New York *World.*

> "Statements as to what I may be responsible for in bringing about business troubles, however regretful I may be that it is so, can not turn me from the duty that lies straight before me."

STRENGTHENING THE ALDRICH PANIC-CURE

TWO OPPOSITE FEARS seem to haunt the Aldrich plan for the strengthening of our banking and currency system—one, that the proposed National Reserve Association will be controlled by Wall Street, and the other that it will be dominated by politics. In the former group of doubters we find Governor Folk of Missouri, who would ward off the Wall Street interests by having the directors chosen by the President of the United States; in the latter we find Mr. James J. Hill, who would reverse the process and reduce to a minimum the links connecting the Association with the Government. Advocates of the plan insist, however, that its new form meets both these objections. "The plan as now presented," declares Congressman Prince of Illinois, a member of the National Monetary Commission, "is beyond the possibility of being controlled by either the big interests or by politics."

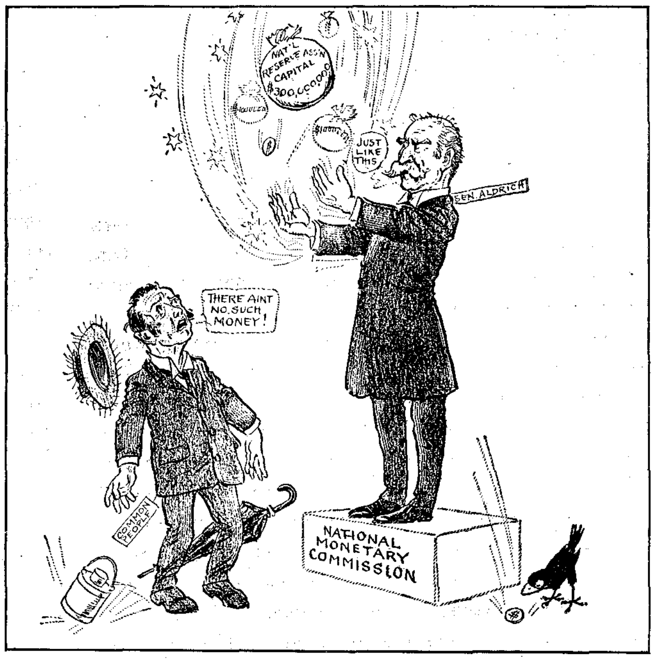
The Aldrich plan, it will be recalled, provides for the organization of a National Reserve Association, with capital of approximately $300,000,000, in which the United States Government and the banks owning shares in the Association shall be the only depositors. The country is to be divided into fifteen financial districts, in each of which there will be subdivision into local groups, these local groups not only having representation in their particular branches, but also in the central organization. "Thus," remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), "all the reserves of the banks of the country, aggregating billions of dollars, will be unified and utilized, and at the same time, through the power exerted by the subdivisions, no single locality will dominate the whole organization." Thus the banks can come to one another's aid in time of stress, and additional currency, adequately secured, can be issued to relieve a stringency. This currency is to be taxed, to assure its retirement when the stringency is past.

The Monetary Commission was appointed as a result of the panic of 1907, when the faults of our banking and currency system became glaringly apparent, and last January, after two years of study and investigation, it made public this tentative plan formulated by its chariman, Nelson W. Aldrich. The modifications now offered, born of the intervening ten months of discussion, do not alter the plan in its essentials. They make further provision, however, against the control of the Association by any one section, and they extend the plan to include State banks and trust companies. They also answer the question, "what is to be done with the $730,000,000 of 2-per-cent. Government bonds now used as a basis of note circulation?" The Association will take over these bonds without loss to either the banks or the Government.

Among the other changes involved are the following: the Association is to be prohibited from discounting for members notes or bills issued for carrying stocks and bonds, a safeguard against Wall Street utilization, and for the same reason the composition of the board of directors is to be governed by restrictions which will minimize the possibility of control by any section or group; note issues shall at all times be covered by at least one-third in gold or other lawful money. Any notes, however, issued in excess of $900,000,000, must either be covered by lawful money in full or pay a special tax at the rate of 1½ per cent. a year. Any notes in excess of $1,200,000,000 not covered by lawful money will pay a tax of 5 per cent. a year.

Mr. Aldrich, in transmitting the plan to the Commission, says that the system of reserves and taxes provided is expected "to insure the maintenance of adequate reserves by the Association and otherwise to provide such effective regulation of discounts and note issues as would enable the organization to respond promptly at all times to normal or unusual demands for credit or currency without danger of undue expansion or inflation." And John V. Farwell, President of the National Business League, is quoted in a Chicago dispatch as declaring that "it would be a crime against the people to continue under our present currency and banking system," since "the proposed National Reserve Association will prevent money panics in the future and will increase the country's facilities for doing business."

It is reported that bankers' conventions in about twenty-five States—more than half of the Union—have adopted resolutions indorsing the fundamental principles of this plan. "Bankers," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "are giving it more support than any other plan ever proposed has received from them." "This is easily explained," remarks *Life*, since "it gives the bankers more support than any other plan ever proposed."


NAT'L RESERVE ASS'N CAPITAL $300,000,000
JUST LIKE THIS
SEN. ALDRICH
THERE AINT NO SUCH MONEY!
COMMON PEOPLE
NATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSION

MR. ALDRICH PLANS A NEW BANK SCHEME.
—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

"Its essential features and underlying principles commend themselves to unprejudiced men and serious thinkers in all departments of activity," says the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), which continues:

> "It is not a 'bankers' plan,' not a 'Wall Street plan.' It is not a plan in the interest of speculators, monopolists, or political machines.
>
> "Every effort is being honestly made to eliminate the possibility of political manipulation, sectional control, or speculative abuse. The object is to prevent panics, to facilitate legitimate trade and commerce, to organize credit and do away with fluctuation in interest rates as far as possible, to secure an elastic, responsive yet absolutely safe currency."

But while the advocates of the Aldrich plan are more enthusiastic than ever since the publication of the scheme in its revised form, the critics are by no means silenced. Thus we find the Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.) declaring uncompromisingly that "the last proposal is worse than the first," and warning the public that "the whole complicated plan of a central association, district associations, and still smaller associations, is to cover up the main object and allow the banks to control the supply of money instead of the Government." Moreover, it adds, "the adjudication of such a complex measure as the Aldrich plan would require years before the courts could settle every contested point, and its enactment, instead of settling things, would unsettle everything." And in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) we find these objections:

> "The new plan, like the old one, is exceedingly complex,

whereas it ought to be exceedingly simple. The new plan, like the old one, makes it possible for Wall Street to dominate the Reserve Association, whereas the public safety requires that the Reserve Association be put forever beyond Wall Street's reach. . . . . . .

"We shall be surprized if Congress consents to create a central bank in which the Government has not the decisive voice. The Treasury would be the largest depositor and should, therefore, help to choose the men who handle the funds. We want no central bank under an alias. 'Call the spade a spade.' The Bank of the United States is a name on which no amount of ingenuity can improve. And the Bank of the United States should be what its name would imply—the bank of the whole people, not the bank of a class which, with all its wealth and intelligence, is still but a minority of those who think and toil to make the country rich."

MR. HITCHCOCK AND THE MAGAZINES

Among sundry items in Postmaster-General Hitchcock's program of economy is an order that monthly and semimonthly magazines shall be denied the use of the mail-cars and carried as "fast freight." To many, remarks the New York *World*, this mode of proceeding would look arbitrary, while to some eyes "it might even look like a rather mild brand, claro or colorado claro, of persecution." Monthly and semimonthly trade-journals, it seems, are still to have the freedom of the mail-cars. As a result of this arrangement, *The Review of Reviews* (New York) recently brought suit against the Postmaster-General for "unlawful discrimination," only to learn from Judge Ward of the United States Circuit Court that the discrimination is within the law, and that there is no redress short of impeachment proceedings. We have seen no comment on Mr. Hitchcock's side as yet. The situation moves *Collier's Weekly* (New York) to the following remarks:

"Importance, if nothing else, is attributed by Frank Hitchcock to his own position. Congress exists. He has it on his hands. But he can outwit it, unless the courts interfere, or unless Congress becomes even more explicit. After the House of Representatives last winter refused to be used as a club to punish muckraking, by raising second-class rates without any expert investigation of costs, Frank conceived the device of accomplishing his end by the extension of his own powers.

"Socrates: When Congress created four classes of mail, did it not intend to have the various components of any one class treated alike?

"Frank: I don't know what it intended.

"Socrates: Do you conceive that if you chose to send post-cards by slow freight, you would be justified in taking that step?

"Frank: I do.

"Socrates: Why would you object to an investigation of costs by expert accountants?

"Frank: You don't understand politics.

"Socrates: May I quote again, even if it produce anachronism, 'arithmetic is the mother of the sciences and the basis of safety'?

"Frank: You may quote anything you like.

"Hitchcock's exceptions are diverting beyond measure. *The Review of Reviews*, to which time is important, as it handles news, is not excepted, but *The American Brewer*, *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, and *The Brewers' Journal* are excepted. We have the greatest respect for *The Invited Guest*, but are not sure that it, *The Evening Sky Map*, *Olive Trees*, *The Soda Fountain*, and *Toilettes* need this special exception any more than it is needed by *The World's Work*. Hitchcock's list is a joke. He has not come to the weeklies yet, but when he does we imagine that *The Outlook* and The Literary Digest, which need to keep up as far as possible to the hour, will be delivered five days later on the Pacific Coast, while *Pick-Me-Up*, *Welcome*, and *The Household Realm* will be delivered promptly on time. If the head of the Post-Office Department were a business man and not a politician, he would encourage Congress to appoint a joint committee with powers to look into this vast business organization in the same way that a big modern private business proceeds when it wishes to discover how it can reduce costs or increase efficiency."

AUTOCRATS OF OUR COFFEE-CUPS

The gunners of the Brazilian Navy who turned their pieces on their own Government at Rio some time ago were moved by much the same feelings of rebellion that stir many Americans as they learn that the soaring price of their breakfast coffee is due to these same Rio authorities. The only guns we can very well use in a case like this are tariff recriminations, and more than one editor is suggesting that we unlimber a few of them and get into action. If Brazil is raising the price of coffee, Uncle Sam is urged to raise something that will act as an antidote. Sugar has been advancing alarmingly, too, so the cup of coffee is coming to be an article of luxury. Coffee comes in free of duty, but sugar pays a tariff of 78.87 per cent., and its rising price is causing not a few sharp thrusts at the tariff, and references to the admission of the great Sugar Trust founder that "the tariff is the mother of the trusts." The sugar States protest against any cut in the sugar duty, but Brazil seems to be practically without friends in our editorial sanctums. How Brazil has forced the price of coffee up is explained by the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"Several million bags of the Brazilian supply have been locked out of the market for two or three years for the very purpose of producing an artificial price. A big government loan was issued for the purpose of buying it up and it was put in storage under the control of bankers who advanced the money. Coffee is sold from time to time from this embargoed stock, when the market is favorable, but primarily for the 'service of the debt,' the payment of interest and sinking fund charges, and not for the benefit of traders or consumers. . . . . . .

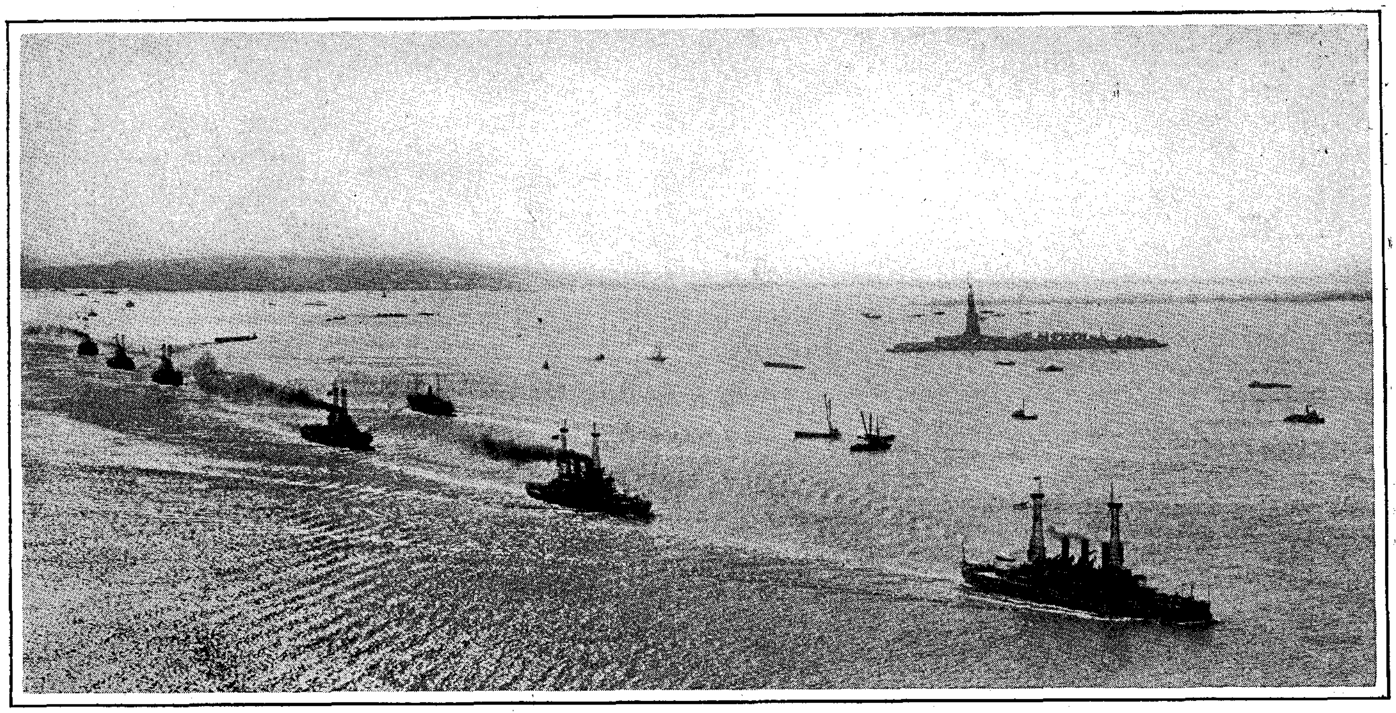
"Weather and crop conditions were responsible for valorization when they were too favorable and caused overproduction. It was contrived to afford relief to the planters and Brazilian traders when prices were too low for them. The Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro Governments borrowed money to buy up coffee and put restriction upon its export. Now that there is a season of underproduction, who is benefiting by it and who is paying the cost? The chief benefit goes to the bankers and the 'inside clique' in control of the valorized supply, which the trade can not get hold of, and consumers are paying the cost or curtailing their consumption."

The net result of this activity, as Mr. Lewis E. Theiss sums it up in an article in *Pearson's Magazine*, is "*lessened profit to the honest grocer, poorer coffee to the prosperous classes, and an increased financial burden to the poor*—all to the end that we may fill the coffers of Brazil and pad the pockets of a few millionaire bankers!" But "what are we going to do about it?" he asks. Several editors answer "nothing," thinking that in the end the Brazilian coffee interest will suffer through such interference with the natural course of industry and trade. But in the mean time the consumer suffers, remarks Mr. Theiss, and the only way to relieve him is to force Brazil to abandon its coffee scheme. He goes on to quote from a speech by Congressman Norris, who suggests that we penalize Brazil by high tariff rates on her other products till "we should compel Brazil to come to terms."

If a duty had been placed on coffee by our tariff-makers, believes the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "the probabilities are that the trust would have been busted and coffee would have remained at the same old price." There was formerly a duty on coffee, continues *The Chronicle*,

"But Congress chose to humbug the people by giving them what is called 'a free breakfast table'—one of the worst bits of political rot of which even American politicians have been guilty. It took off the duty, but did not give us the free breakfast table, for when we took off the import duty Brazil clapped on an export duty. So we pay taxes on coffee still, but pay them to Brazil instead of our own Government."

To fight this "Coffee Trust," to look after the interests of dealers and consumers, and to cooperate with Dr. Wiley in



THE FLEET PASSING THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

The mobilization of the fleet in the Hudson for the great naval review of October 31 and November 1 was the biggest concentration of naval strength that Uncle Sam has ever made. Twenty-four battleships were in line, only the *Maine, Iowa, Massachusetts,* and *Indiana* being absent.

keeping impure teas and coffees out of the market, a National Tea and Coffee Trade Association is being formed in New York by representatives of wholesale and retail dealers.

Tho the price of sugar has gone down somewhat since the middle of September, it is still about two cents a pound more than it was before prices began to jump last July. Many editors are inclined to hold the Sugar Trust almost entirely responsible for this, tho the tariff is also attacked. They quote Mr. John Arbuckle, the sugar refiner, in his indictment of a sugar tariff, which, he says, costs American consumers $150,000,000. He gives figures showing how Uncle Sam is "taking candies from the children":

> "Prices paid by New York refiners for raw sugar 2.4 cents.
>
> "Duty per pound, 1.685 cents.
>
> "With the raw sugar costing the refiner 4.085 cents per pound, his price to wholesale grocers for granulated sugar is about 4.90 cents per pound, and the wholesale grocer's net price to the New York retail grocer is about 4.95 cents and the retail grocer's price to consumers was [before the sudden rise in prices] between 5.15 and 5.25 cents per pound. So that for every pound of sugar going into a household in New York City at 5.25 cents per pound the Government of the United States has exacted 1.685 cents, or almost a third of the total price. It means that every household that now buys 3½ pounds of sugar could, for the same money, buy 5¼ pounds if this tax were removed."

Striking arguments for abolition or reduction of the sugar tariff are found in such papers as the San Francisco *Bulletin*, St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and the Milwaukee *Journal*. But the New Orleans *Picayune* protests stoutly against any reduction of the duty on raw sugar, arguing that the refiner would not sell his product any cheaper and that it "would mean a loss of $200,000,000 to the American sugar-makers, North and South, a loss of $35,000,000 a year to Louisiana and a loss of $60,000,000 from the annual revenue of the United States, which would have to be made up by some other form of taxation."

In the midst of this trust and tariff discussion comes the New York *Journal of Commerce* with the declaration that the present high level of sugar prices "is not caused by any tariff or any combination," but by a falling off in the supply—"there was a long 'spell' of heat and drought this last summer in the sugar-beet-producing part of the Continent of Europe, which furnishes more than a third of the world's supply." Yet other editors insist that this shortage is in part artificial. "Give us that Russian sugar," exclaims the Detroit *News*, a demand which is explained by these paragraphs from a *Youth's Companion* editorial:

> "In Europe there is now an agreement by which bounty-fed sugar, on entering a foreign country, is taxed to the extent of the bounty. By the same agreement, Russia, which produces much more sugar than it consumes, and which pays a bounty to its manufacturers, is not permitted to sell more than a fixt amount in the European market.
>
> "Altho not a party to the European agreement, the United States has provided in its tariff law that bounty-fed sugar must pay not only the regular duty, but an additional duty equal to the bounty. For several years it has enforced this provision against Russian sugar.
>
> "At the present time, Russia has almost a million tons of sugar which, but for hostile tariff regulations, might be sold in Europe and America. If this Russian sugar could be sold freely, the available supply, which is small on account of a short crop, would be increased, and the price would drop."

A trade authority, *The American Grocer* (New York), which advocates free raw sugar, but does not believe the Government can afford to give up the revenue derived from the present duty, quotes from Willett and Gray's statistical reports this further account of the Russian sugar situation:

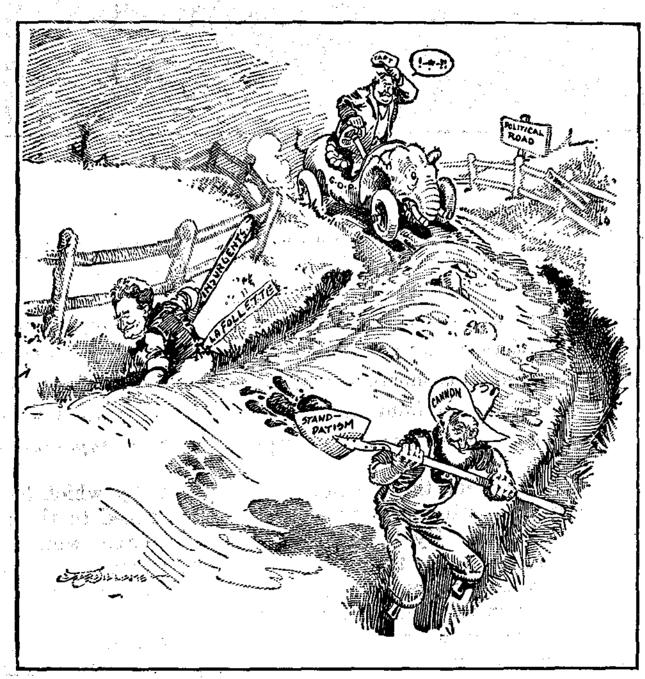
> "Russia is the only country having a surplus of some 500,000 to 700,000 tons of sugar in sight beyond her requirements for home consumption. . . . . . .
>
> "It is to be hoped that consent will be given for Russia to export 500,000 tons this year instead of 200,000 tons, as such increase will help to protect ultimate consumers in all countries from exorbitant prices that might be made on the European speculative sugar-exchanges by controlling the short supplies, while, at the same time, immense quantities are tied up in Russia because of the Brussels restriction.
>
> "Originally Russia was permitted to export to Convention countries not exceeding 1,000,000 tons during six years from September 1, 1907, to August 31, 1913, at the maximum rate of 300,000 tons to September 1, 1909, and 200,000 tons maximum per annum from September 1, 1909.
>
> "Inasmuch as the exports of Russia thus far have fallen below the limits by a considerable amount (possibly 200,000 tons or more), this request from Russia looks more reasonable, as

the request can be granted without much increase over the total 1,000,000 tons export authorized for six years. . . . . . .

"In case Congress should temporarily suspend the assessment of the countervailing duty of .713 cent per pound, such action would certainly serve as a check to limit extreme prices of refined sugar in the United States, even if none actually came in from Russia."

GAINS AND LOSSES OF MR. TAFT'S TRIP

When the special train carrying the President of the United States westward stopt in a Washington village, Mr. Taft looked benignly down upon the group of school-children brought out to greet him and repeated his usual remark that he was glad to have got a holiday for them. "It's Saturday, sir," piped a small child from the crowd. We are not enlightened as to what the President thought of this dash of cold water but some of the unsympathetic dispatches and editorials in half-hostile Western newspapers seem calculated to give the impression that the President found that his coming did not make such a commotion, nor such an alteration in the opinions of the Western people as he had hoped. Certain of the President's acts and policies had displeased even loyal Republicans in the Prairie, Mountain, and Coast States, it will be remembered, and a formidable group of party leaders were openly opposing his renomination. Could he, by frank explanation, bring the people to his point of view? Would a personal contact with them show that the backers of the La Follette boom were literally reckoning without their host?



THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD.
—Williams in the Indianapolis *News* (Dem.).

The Republican editors believe he has made good and achieved his "winning of the West." "He will come back to Washington stronger than he left it," asserts the Louisville *Post* (Ind.). In Kansas "the spontaneous hail-to-the-chief" is the "makings of a solid Taft delegation in 1912" in the Washington *Post's* (Ind.) opinion, and Republican papers in Denver and San Francisco take pains to contradict reports of coldness toward Taft which have been sent eastward. Tho it admits that much of the tribute is to the office rather than to the man, the stalwart champion of regular Republicanism in the Missouri Valley, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, thinks it safe to assume "that the warmth of the greeting which he received in all the insurgent States means that the opposition to him among the rank and file of the people calling themselves Republicans is not so widely diffused as some of the insurgent factional leaders believe, or pretend to believe." Other editors agree that the frank utterances and winsome personality of the President can not but gain him friends wherever he appears. As the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) puts it:

> "We are profoundly convinced that this journey of thirteen thousand miles will greatly help Mr. Taft's prospects in next year's election. It is a physical impossibility that any other citizen can get one-tenth of his familiarity in the public mind before the votes are counted next year, can occupy one-hundredth part in the papers, or get his name on the people's tongues so often. And that, after all, is what counts in these times."

The extension of the President's tour by eighteen days, to cover a journey into Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, will "lengthen his trip from 14,000 miles to 17,000 so as to hang up a new world's record for the Presidential Marathon," remarks the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.). But it will do much more, in the opinion of several Republican papers, and one optimistic editor even has visions of a Republican rally in 1912, which "may leave some trace in the old solid South."

But more numerous and more vociferous than these voices of hope and encouragement, are the clamors of those who profess to see the President's last chances for reelection go glimmering in the "undignified roving" and "ill-advised speech-making" of the past few weeks. Senator Bristow speaks thus for Kansas:

> "President Taft's speeches have done him no good. He stands now where he stood before in our estimation. He has explained away nothing. The people of Kansas gave him a most respectful hearing, but there is not the slightest doubt that his weakly attempted justification of his vetoes of the Wool and Farmers' Free List bills has pulled him only the deeper into the mire of his unjustifiable standpatism."

In Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and California, reports the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), "courtesy has but thinly veiled coldness," a state of affairs which it accounts for thus:

> "He has spoken on reciprocity, the trusts, the courts, conservation, economy, the Monroe Doctrine, the peace treaties, and readjustment of loans in Latin-American Republics. He has urged reform in court procedure, and the adoption of arbitration treaties; he has defended the judges and denounced the recall. But his attempts to explain his reasons for vetoing the Wool Bill, the Cotton Bill, and the 'Farmers' Free List' have been practically inadequate. His promises in regard to tariff revision have been indefinite and unsatisfying. . . . . . .
>
> "Tariff reform is the burning question, and it is precisely at this point that the President has signally failed."

"Advices received by financial interests," as collected by the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), tell much the same story—

> "The renomination of President Taft, it is said, would be a disappointment to the West. While, on the one hand, the people are heartily tired of the continual unsettlement of business and the attendant lack of employment, they are far from satisfied with the present Government's handling of the situation. It is complained that there has been destruction without construction, attacks without remedies, and no genuine relief for the ordinary citizen, for consumers at large."

President Taft's explanations "have not sufficed," asserts the Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.). He has shown conclusive evidence of his inability to cope with the tariff problem, in the opinion of the Republican Colorado Springs *Gazette*, and "his nomination against a strong aggressive Democrat means almost certain defeat." In California the Los Angeles *Express* (Ind.) reviews the first half of Mr. Taft's journey and thinks he must regard its results "as little short of disastrous when he examines them in the light of his candidacy for reelection." His "fatal loquacity" is largely to blame for this, suggests the New York *World* (Dem.); "where two speeches might command universal consideration, 200 speeches are smothered in their own verbosity." President Taft and his friends were said to be immensely pleased at his reception in Washington and Oregon, but *The Pacific Christian Advocate* (Portland, Ore.), speaking for the Methodists of those States, comes out with "a few observations." It notes a number of "serious errors of judgment," "the insult to all Christian citizens by allowing Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson to act as honorary president of the Brewers' Congress, and his acquiescing to conditions which caused the resignation of the fearless and famous Chief Officer in the United States Indian Service, William E. Johnson," and goes on:

> "These things are not complimentary to our President, neither do they add to his popularity as is shown by the lack of the crowd and enthusiasm generally accorded and justly due our chief servant when he comes to our cities.
>
> "He brings one message that lifts him to an ethical level, and with which he is truly eloquent. He pleads for peace among the nations of the earth and would settle troubles by arbitration. The insistency with which he voices the convictions of the world with respect to war is making him stand for something. Would that he had the same courage on great moral questions."

The number of places where Mr. Taft feels obliged to express unpopular sentiments is remarkable, comments the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and "if there is even a whiff of popularity in being 'no politician,' as the Massachusetts Republican platform this year characterized the President, Mr. Taft should get the benefit of it sooner or later."

Noting that "sober thought, crystallizing throughout the months intervening before the next Presidential election, will determine President Taft's future," the Oakland *Enquirer* (Rep.) speaks in this manner for those who may perhaps be termed "Taft-Progressives":

> "The nation is ready and anxious to see him President for another term, but those who have carefully followed his career in office see a triumph for the Democrats in 1912, or the election of another Republican if the President does not heed the warnings of the Progressive wing of his own party and divorce himself from the men who have so strongly influenced him in the past."

Admitting the difficulty of diagnosing political sentiment the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) is content to print, as showing "real popular opinion," extracts from the Chicago *Tribune's* (Prog. Rep.) interviews with Illinois men who went to hear Mr. Taft speak. To quote some of these remarks from farmers, grocers, and laboring men:

> "'I went to the big meeting in the Coliseum. I came away thinking Taft was a great President after all. You can't help seeing the man is honest.'
>
> "'The laboring people are against him, tho; he won't get as many votes in Belleville as he did in 1908. There's too much Wall Street in the administration.'
>
> "'I haven't made up my mind on Taft. I want to see what he does on the tariff at the next session of Congress.'
>
> "'Ain't it costing more to live every day he's in office? Everybody says the trusts are doing it, and what's a President for if he ain't to bust the trusts?'
>
> "'If Taft doesn't get this tariff business settled the people will give the Democrats a chance.'
>
> "'I was against reciprocity, but I've been voting the Republican ticket all my life and I guess I'll keep on doing it. There won't be any more reciprocity agitation for a good many years, and I guess Taft ought to have another term.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WILEY, to the question, What is mince-meat? "Behold my enemies."—*Boston Transcript.*

PERHAPS the German scientist who says ragtime makes us idiots has cause and effect mixt.—*Los Angeles Tribune.*

IT would be only human for Dr. Wiley to look slightly like the cat whom a misguided canary undertook to eat.—*Washington Star.*

ANY one in need of a contributing editor will find it to their advantage to communicate with the Emperor of China.—*Dayton Journal.*

ABDUL HAMID might pick up a little change by opening a school to instruct young Turks in the art of postponing trouble.—*Washington Star.*

IT is hoped nothing slangy and personal was intended by the California lemon-growers who gave President Taft a special greeting.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

EVEN the most confirmed skeptic must admit that the cost of living is exorbitantly high when an ordinary toga sells for $107,000.—*Kansas City Journal.*

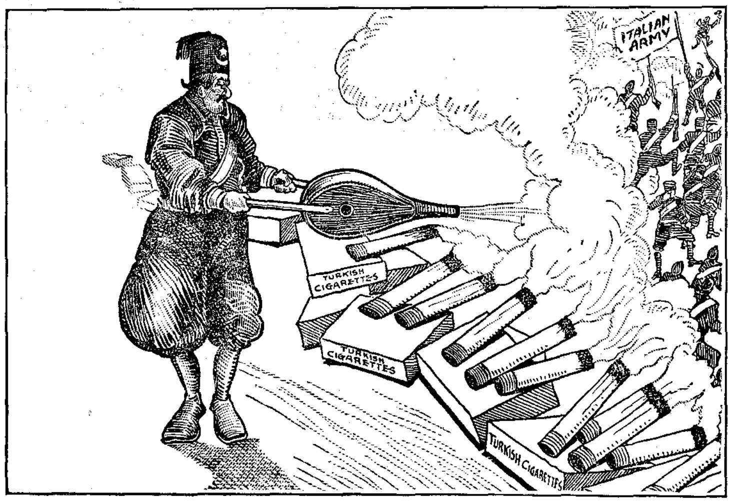
PROBABLY the trusts allowed the postal banks to be started just to find out whether or not the ultimate consumer has any change left.—*Danville Commercial News.*

WHEN Congress realizes that a number of offices must be filled for the collection of tolls it will probably take a keener interest in legislation for the Panama Canal.—*New York World.*

A RICH man has gone to jail in Pittsburg rather than pay a $2 fine; and he is no "village Hampden," either. *Washington Herald.* Maybe he was tired of being separated from his friends.—*Florida Times-Union.*

"THE per capita circulation of the country is now $34.35." Then why all this kicking because speculators boosted the price of baseball tickets? The best seats did not cost over $20.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

THE Sugar Trust has engaged twenty-five lawyers to defend it in the New Jersey case. After the lawyers get through collecting their fees the ultimate consumer may consider himself thoroughly avenged.—*Grand Rapids Press.*



HAS TURKEY OVERLOOKED HER REAL SINEWS OF DESTRUCTION?
—Biggars in the Nashville *Democrat.*

IF the Chinese ever get a real independence day to celebrate they have the firecrackers to do it with.—*Philadelphia Press.*

DR. WILEY may yet be called upon to supplement his what-to-eat remarks with a chapter on how to get it.—*Washington Star.*

IT is feared that the Chinese Government has been putting too much confidence in Kipling's assertion that East is East.—*Kansas City Times.*

ENGLAND has just launched the biggest battle-ship afloat. It will come handy as a target for bigger battle-ships in a few years.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

A DIVISION of the Turkish fleet has sailed from the Golden Horn "for an unknown destination"—possibly for the little end of the horn.—*Little Rock Gazette.*

WE have not learned whether it was rain or a poor attendance that put such a crimp in the Turko-Italian championship games.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE showed the shrewdness of a wise politician by waiting to begin his trip until the post-season games were over.—*Marshalltown Times-Union.*

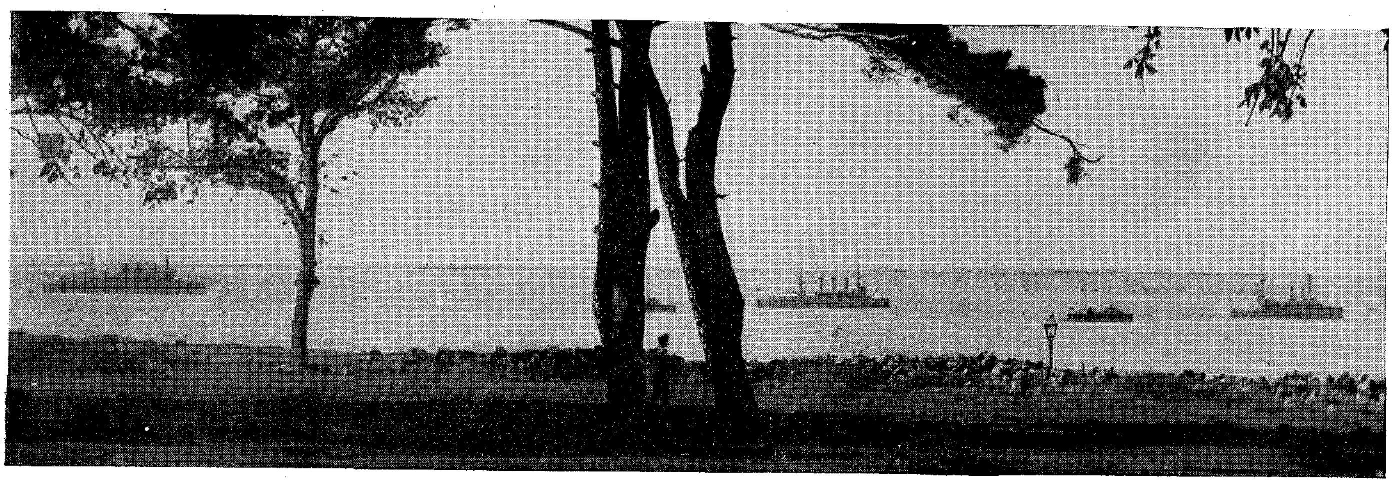
"How would a president look in a pigtail?" giggles an exchange, talking facetiously about China. Well, how did George Washington look in one?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

STEPHENSON'S managers assert that there was no vote-buying. They merely spent the money and depended upon the voters' sense of courtesy for an adequate return.—*Los Angeles Tribune.*

AN average of 125 people drop dead in the United States every day. This average will be greatly increased in the year that the express companies come out in favor of parcels-post.—*Danville Commercial News.*

GERMAN military experts predict that the war between Italy and Turkey will be long drawn out. Let us hope not. Somebody may be killed if it is not brought to a speedy close.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

FOREIGN COMMENT



SAFE FROM ITALIAN GUNS.

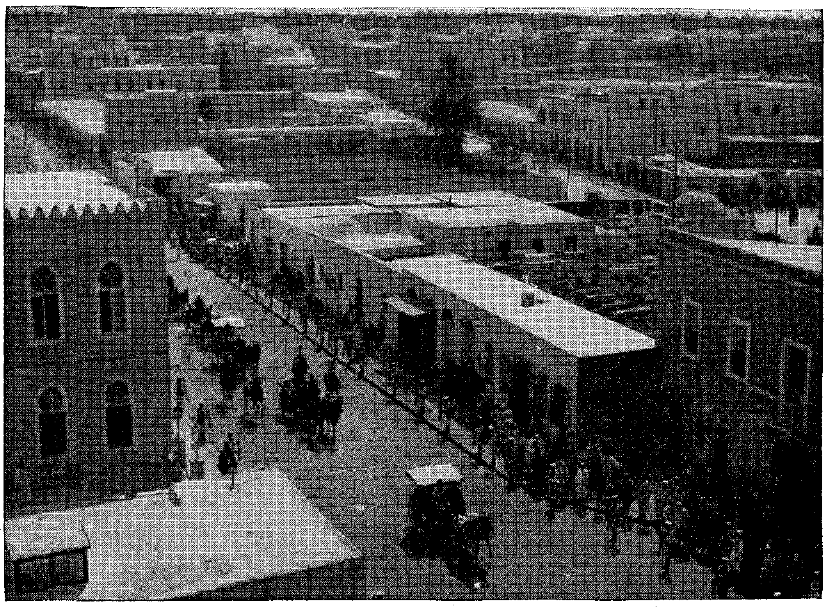
The Turkish fleet seen through the trees at anchor in the Bosporus.

THE CASE FOR ITALY

WHAT HAS ITALY to say for her seizure of Tripoli? How is the invasion to be squared with the moral law? Her act is a "sarcastic comment on Hague peace treaties," remarks the Berlin *Correspondence*, so much so as to be really "laughable," adds the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. But Italy resents these cynical views, and insists that her hands are spotless. Several lines of justification are taken by the statesmen and publicists of the Peninsula. Italy is justified, we are told, because "absolute necessity" drove her "quite independently of the will of the Government" into this war. First of all, she feared a hostile nation might occupy territory so close to her doors. Secondly, she needed further control of trade avenues harassed by Turkish interference; and thirdly, she required a field of colonization for her overflowing population. The Government at Constantinople refused to let her effect "a peaceful penetration," so she was fairly compelled to resort to ironclads and machine guns. The Italian Prime Minister, Mr. Giolitti, tells his Parliament that in declaring war upon Turkey he was merely maintaining the dignity and prestige of his country. To quote his words, as reported in the Government organ, the *Tribuna* (Rome):

> "Foreign policy can not, like domestic policy, depend entirely on the will of the Government and of Parliament; but, through absolute necessity, is compelled to take into consideration circumstances and situations whose development it is beyond our power to accelerate or retard. There are some events which are forced upon us by a sort of historic fatality, whose call the people must obey or compromise irreparably their future."

Such, he declares, is the war with Turkey, which was entered upon by Italy "in view of the systematic demonstration of hostility in Africa which for many years hindered all our economic activities in Tripoli." To this hostility were added "the continual provocation of the Turkish Government," which reached such a pitch that "all hesitation to take action on our part would have compromised the honor of our country and, at the same time, its political and economic status in Europe."



THE TURKISH MAYOR'S SUBMISSION.

The Syndic of Tripoli on his way to the palace to do homage to the new Italian Governor.

The position taken by Mr. Giolitti is indorsed by the Italian press as represented by the *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome), the *Razione* (Rome), a Republican journal, and the *Osservatore Romano*, as well as another Catholic organ, the *Corriere d'Italia* (Rome). In fact, the Vatican is reported as being quite at one with the Quirinal on this point, and the case for Italy has never been stated so fully and clearly as in the *Civiltá Cattolica* (Rome) which, as its name imports, stands for the Holy See. We condense as follows an article too long to quote in extenso:

> Italy desired to occupy Tripoli and Cyrenaica for political and economic reasons. The political reason is that Italy would lose her status as a Mediterranean Power if Tripoli were occupied by a Government hostile to Rome. Tripoli would fall into the hands of some one else unless Italy planted her flag there. The present is an auspicious moment, when the other Powers favor her "warlike adventure"; and, indeed, they can hardly object, in view of the activities of Germany and Spain in Morocco, England in Egypt, and France in the North African vilayet from Tunis to the Atlantic.
>
> Another reason, we are assured further, is that a new field must be found for the spread of national industries. Italy wishes Tripoli to be an extension of her own country, where the teeming population may find a home instead of emigrating to transatlantic lands. Tripoli and Cyrenaica are actually "the magnificent Promised Land" which, unless Italy seize them, will be lost to the "all-absorbing colonial fury of France or Germany."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADA'S DISAPPOINTING CENSUS

THE CANADIAN PRESS as a rule express disappointment over the returns of the recent census which estimates the population of the Dominion at about 7,150,000. They expected that at least 8,000,000 would have been the record of the Dominion. Of course the Liberals, who advocated reciprocity, blame the tariff for the condition of the maritime provinces and Ontario, while the dwindling of the rural population, and the rush to the city, are attributed to the inconveniences and discomforts of country life and the multiplied opportunities for making a livelihood which the city affords. Reciprocity, they argue, would have brought good times to the rural districts and stayed the movement to the towns.

The disappointment at the census returns is thus voiced by *The Manitoba Free Press* (Winnipeg):

> "The census figures, made public yesterday at Ottawa, show that during the last ten years the population of Canada increased by practically a third. The actual growth during the ten years was greater than during the preceding thirty years. This showing would doubtless be satisfactory if we had not been flattered with the assurance that the population, as set forth by the census of 1911, would be in the neighborhood of eight million souls. To find, after all, that we have barely passed the seven-million mark is, it must be admitted, a very considerable disappointment."

It gives the following table, showing that Canada has failed to double its population in forty years:

		Increase for Decade
1871	3,689,257	
1881	4,324,810	635,553
1891	4,833,239	508,429
1901	5,371,315	538,076
1911	7,081,869	1,710,554

Reciprocity would remedy the evil influences of the tariff wall, thinks the London *Advertiser*, pointing out to us that under the present tariff system "Nova Scotia has stood still and Prince Edward Island gone down hill." This paper adds:

> "The interests dependent on the great natural resources of the soil and the fisheries are languishing. It is amazing that Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island should not have declared overwhelmingly for a trade arrangement which would have given them larger markets. Their attitude will not encourage Newfoundland to enter a confederation whose nearest members let themselves stagnate."

This is answered by the Toronto *News* as follows:

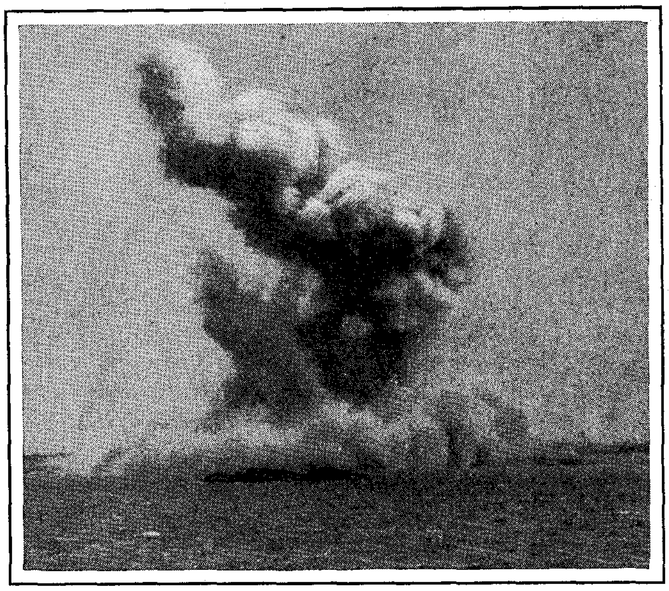
> "The Liberal newspapers would like to blame the tariff for the slow growth of rural population in Ontario and other Eastern provinces reflected in the census. Imperfectly taken as it was, the census probably does not do the rural communities justice. In free trade England the cities have grown faster at the expense of the country than perhaps anywhere else in the world.
>
> "The opening of great expanses of cheap and even free land in the West has drawn off thousands of young farmers from Ontario and the three maritime provinces. The same factor has operated more strongly in the Eastern States of the American Union. The exodus from the New England and Middle States westward, together with the city-ward rush, has left tens of thousands of deserted American farms. What reason is there for thinking that reciprocity would have helped Ontario, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia?"

The idea that the census returns are incorrect is also dwelt upon by the Montreal *Daily Witness*. In speaking of the figures given for the population of two cities in the province of Quebec, this paper asks:

> "Is either figure right? We hear of nothing but doubt exprest by persons whose own experience of the recent census leads them to question all the returns. Most of the western towns have suffered as if devastated by a plague. Vancouver claims thirty thousand more than this census has accorded it. It has been pointed out that the immigration returns for the ten years show the arrival of 1,800,000 persons, while the census returns, as compared with those of ten years ago, show an increase of only 1,710,000."

The Toronto *Globe*, however, remarks in a calmly optimistic tone:

> "The results of the census will be disappointing to the people of Canada because of the general belief, fostered by official estimates, that the Dominion had a population of eight millions or more. *The Globe* has never been able to accept these pre-census estimates, and has on not a few occasions warned its readers that an increase of over two and a half millions was hardly to be expected. The actual population, when all returns come in, will be about 7,150,000, an increase of a little over one and three-quarter millions in the ten years. These figures, taken in conjunction with the steady increase in immigration, warrant the belief that the next census will show a population of over ten millions, and give Canada an assured place among the nations."

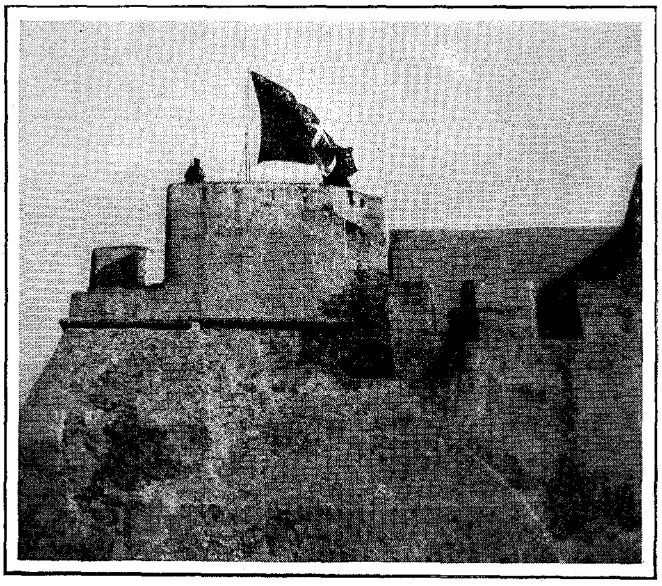


BLOWING UP FORT HAMIDIE.

Destroyed by the Turks as they abandoned it after bombardment by the Italian gunners of the *Varese*.

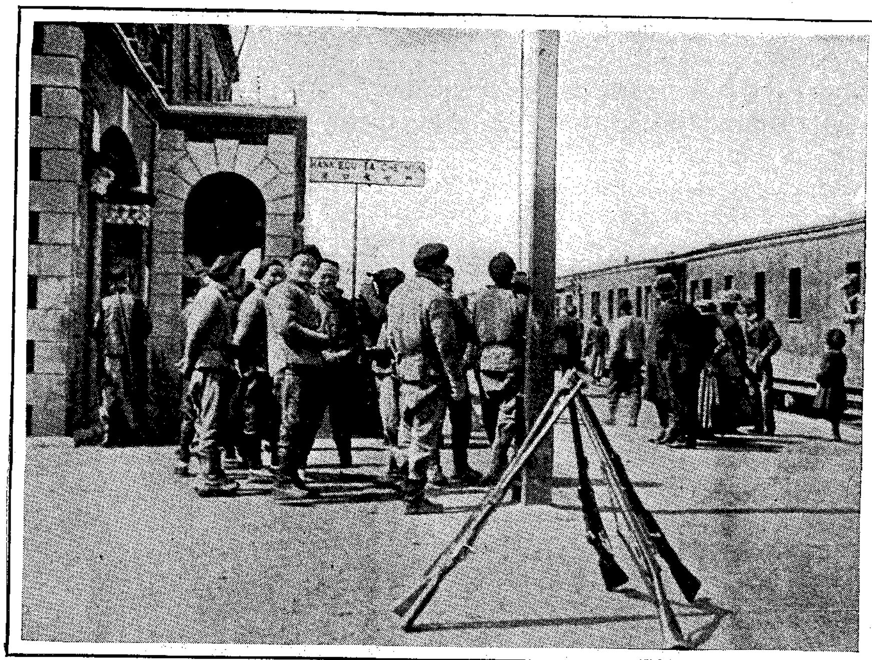
The self-satisfaction of the Ottawa *Citizen* is far more exultantly emphatic. This paper proudly proclaims:

> "Well, so far as the census is concerned, we have the consolation of being fit, tho few.
>
> "We may be only seven million Canadians, but those seven million Canadians are the richest per capita people in the world."



HOISTING THE ITALIAN FLAG OVER A TRIPOLITAN FORT.

The Italian gunners tried to do the least possible damage to defenses that soon would be their own.



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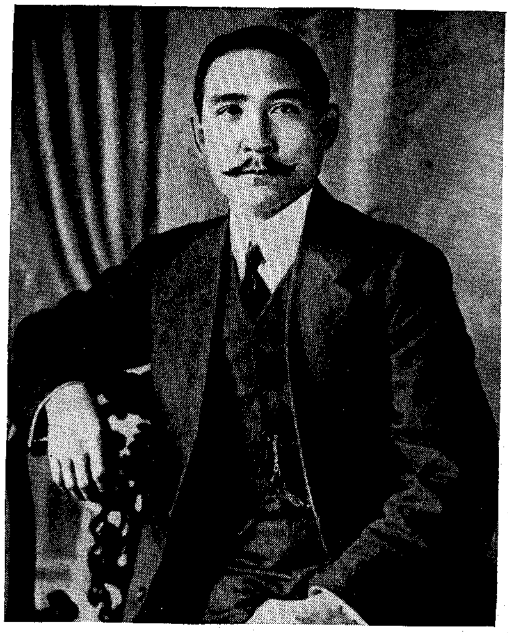
CHINESE REBELS WATCHING AMERICANS AND EUROPEANS LEAVE HANKOW.

The fears of the foreigners proved groundless, as a glance at the faces of the rebels might have told them.



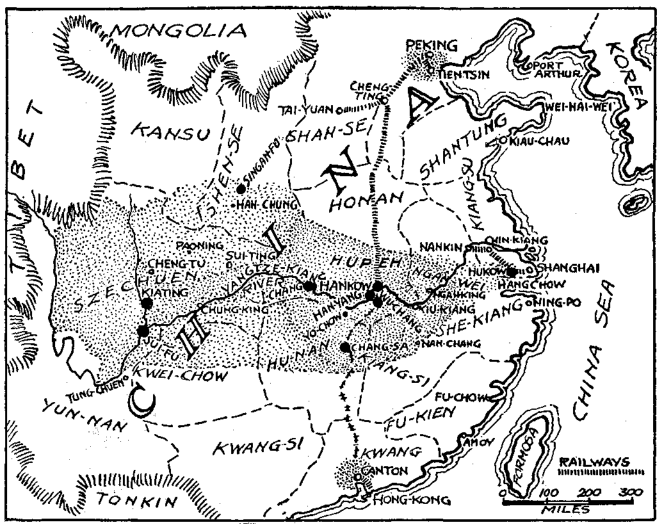
HE MAY BE PRESIDENT OF CHINA.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, revolutionary leader, now in America. A reward of $25,000 is offered for his capture.

THE REBEL LEADER AND SOME OF HIS MEN.

CAUSES OF THE CHINESE UPRISING

"ANOTHER sleeper awakening," are the words in which a London paper speaks of the present revolt in the very heart of the Chinese Empire. We learn from the European press that Wuchang on the banks of the great river Yang-tse, opposite the leading tea-exporting center Hankow, first turned against the Government. Hankow was next occupied by the rebels; the railroad to Peking was torn up and rendered impassable. Bodies of the imperial army joined and are still joining the insurgents by the thousand. A Government arsenal, containing vast stores of arms and ammunition, has been seized, and the well-informed correspondent of the London *Times* writes that China is now facing a more serious revolt even than the Tai-ping rebellion. It is the opinion of the European press that misgovernment lies at the root of Chinese revolutionary movements, especially as shown in the failure of the new "National Assembly" to remedy the evil of corruption. What this general misgovernment means is explained by Sun Yat Sen, the brains of the uprising, in an article in the London *Daily Chronicle*. He says: "The ruling of the dynasty is not government." "All is oppression. Corruption is universal." Of the provincial governors he says: "There are no laws as you [English] know laws. The governor of each province makes his own laws." He cites examples, as follows:


MONGOLIA
PEKING
TIENTSIN
PORT ARTHUR
KOREA
CHENG-TING
TAI-YUAN
WEI-HAI-WEI
KANSU
SHEN-SE
SINGANFO
SHAN-SE
SHANTUNG
KIAU-CHAU
TIBET
CHINA
HAN-CHUNG
HONAN
KIANG-SU
NANKIN
CHIN-KIANG
PAONING
SUI-TING
HUPEH
SHANGHAI
CHENG-TU
SZECHUEN
YANGTZE-KIANG RIVER
I-CHANG
HANKOW
NGAN-WEI
HUKOW
HANGCHOW
KIATING
CHUNG-KING
HANYANG
WUCHANG
NGANKING
KIU-KIANG
NING-PO
SHE-KIANG
CHINA SEA
YO-CHOW
SUI-FU
HUNAN
CHANG-SA
NAN-CHANG
KIANG-SI
KWEI-CHOW
TUNG-CHUEN
YUN-NAN
FU-CHOW
FU-KIEN
KWANG-SI
AMOY
FORMOSA
KWANG
CANTON
HONG-KONG
TONKIN
RAILWAYS
0 100 200 300
MILES

THE SHADED REGION IS THE AREA OF REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY.

"Every time a governor, or magistrate, or chief officer, takes charge of a district, the first thing he does is to find out who are the rich, who are favorably disposed toward him, and who against him. He selects first one of those whom he has reason to believe dislike him, forces one of those on his side to make a criminal charge against the selected man, and has him arrested on the charge, which is invariably a false charge. The governor enriches himself by each case, as the only thing in the nature of a law he knows is that the dynasty empower him to take as his own as much as he likes, usually the whole, of the property of every man whom he arrests and punishes. The arrested man has no appeal. He has no advocates."

The next motive of the revolution is the desire of the racial Chinese to claim their rights, oust the Manchu dynasty, and establish a republic. The proclamation of the above-named leader says, on this point, that "the citizens of all China" are waging war against the Manchu dynasty—

"For the purpose of shaking off the yoke of the Tatar conqueror by overthrowing the present corrupt state of autocracy and establishing a republic in its place, and at the same time intend to enter upon a more close relation with all friendly nations for the sake of maintaining the peace of the world and of promoting the happiness of mankind."

The seriousness of the situation is quite realized by the London press, and we read in *The Chronicle:*

"There is reason to believe that the rising which has now assumed such serious dimensions is directed by well-to-do and educated Chinamen, and especially by young men who have studied abroad, in Europe, America, and in Japan. If they have succeeded in making common cause with a disaffected and underpaid army, their chances of success must be considerably greater than the Tai-ping rebels could ever reckon on. . . . The Manchu dynasty is, indeed, face to face with the gravest peril it has encountered for many years past. Everything depends on prompt and vigorous action."

While the London *Daily Mail* admits that "the causes of the rising are obscure," it still supplies many justificatory reasons.

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HE EXPECTS TO CRUSH THE REVOLT.
Yuan Shih Kai, who organized China's modern army.

CHINESE POLICE GUARDING THE TRAIN TAKING FOREIGNERS FROM HANKOW.
A little later the rebels tore up the tracks.

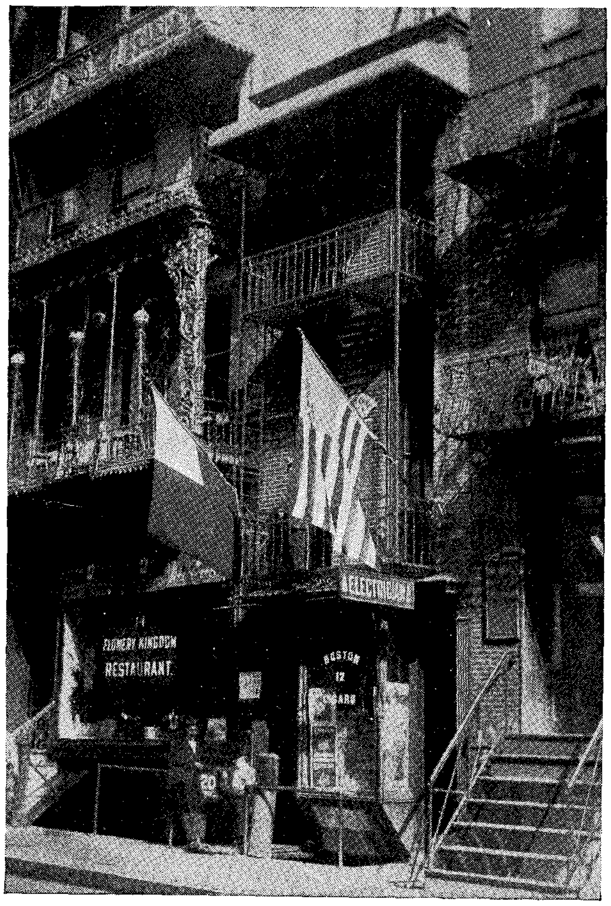
THE GOVERNMENT LEADER AND A FEW OF HIS "FINEST."

Altho "the Chinese Government professes to believe that it is directed against the nationalizing of railways and the conditions of foreign loans," as a matter of fact "the cause lies deeper." To quote further:

> "The working of the constitution has been hampered and the promised reforms have been denied. Experience has taught the Manchus and the Peking Government nothing. They have shut their eyes to the changes that are taking place throughout the Empire. China has ceased to be an inert mass. It has been stirred into activity by the Japanese war. Education on European and Japanese lines has spread. *The Court Circular*—the oldest newspaper in the world—is no longer the only source of information. There is not a town of any size that has not its newspapers, and the people everywhere are learning that if they are to hold their own they must reform not themselves alone, but also Peking and the Manchu dynasty. However anxious the Chinese Government may be to create the impression that this outbreak is directed against its railway and loan policy, the cause lies deeper."

"The agitation against the Manchus," says the Manchester *Guardian*, "tho it has its roots deep in the past, may be said to have taken its present form with the education of Chinese students in Japan and America." In the same strain *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* remarks that there exists in China "a wide-spread desire for reform, extending like a fan from Canton, where Chinese land from their travels, and air their admiration of other lands." But "considering the steady tide of feeling in favor of progress," "an armed revolt is altogether too crude and violent a remedy for the situation." In agreement with this *The Morning Post* (London) thinks that "a cry for reform, an attack on abuses, and a storm of popular passions are not enough to make a government nor to supply the bases of it." "The awakening of China" seems to *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) "crude and misdirected," altho "of vital concern to the whole world." "Talking of proclaiming a republic," as Mr. Sun Yat Sen proposes, says *The Saturday Review* (London), "is mere moonshine," yet "the insurgents seem to be scoring heavily." De Tocqueville's apothem that "the most perilous moment for a bad government is that in which it begins to reform itself" is quoted by the London *Times*, which adds that the disappointed hopes of large reforms have roused the population to fury. Hence we read of the so-called "National Assembly," which was to do so much for the opprest classes:

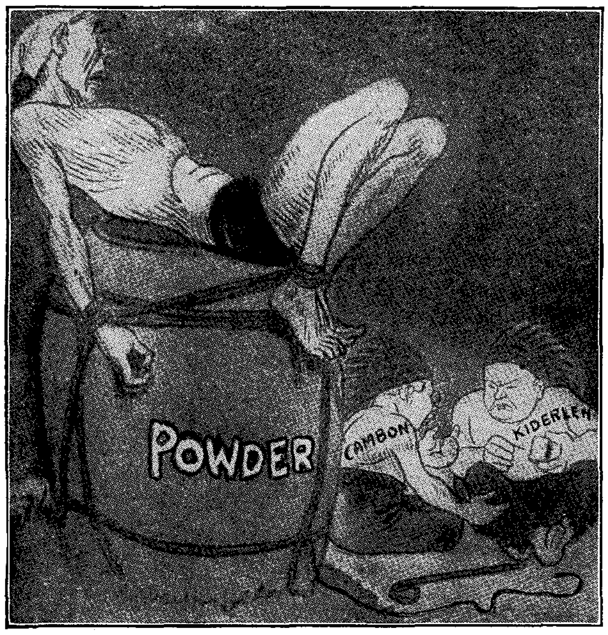
> "In the experiences of the last year there has been much that may explain the growing impatience of the Chinese. Tho a beginning has been made in constitutional experiment in the summoning of the Tsuchen Yuen, or National Assembly, a partially elected body intended to prepare the way for a full parliament, and tho much has been done in the way of reform by introducing European methods in certain branches of the civil and military administration, nothing has been done to cure the root evil of Chinese public life—the almost universal corruption of the official classes."



CHINESE REBEL FLAG IN NEW YORK CITY.
At the headquarters of the "Young China Association," No. 12 Mott Street, where local revolutionaries meet to discuss the war.

FRENCH RAGE AT GERMANY'S DEMAND

THE REPORTS of a gift of part of the French Kongo to Germany, in return for Germany's non-interference with the French occupation of Morocco, have roused a storm of rage in France against the Ministry that dares alienate territory won by the blood of her sons. The press of all parties, political organizations of every shade of opinion, demand that her African possessions must remain in the possession of France inviolate. To yield to Germany's demand, they declare, "would be the ruin of the French African Empire which it has taken the last forty years to constitute." The *Économiste Français* (Paris), in an unsigned article, utters a veiled threat to the President of the Council, and speaks in the following significant terms:



THE REAL VICTIM OF WAR.

LABOR—"How placidly they discuss blowing me to bits!"
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

> "In view of all the striking and unanimous manifestations of public opinion, what ought Mr. Caillaux to do? Is it possible, is it allowable, for him to carry out his alleged intention of alienating an essential part of the French African Empire? The moment is come when he should remember the famous motto of Gambetta: 'Either submission or demission.' Either Mr. Caillaux must profoundly modify the proposition which it is said he is making to Germany, or throw up his office."

The *Bulletin de l'Afrique Française* (Paris) speaks even more strongly, and remarks that "the brutality of this solution" of the Morocco difficulty "must surely result in evoking the enthusiasms of the heroic period" when such difficulties were settled at the point of the sword. More calm is the protest of the famous learned body the *Société des Études Coloniales et Maritimes*, but none the less emphatic. It partly runs as follows:

> "Since the beginning of July negotiations of exasperating tediousness have been proceeding, and the patience of French public opinion has been rudely tested, especially as the very fate of our country is thought to be at stake. While we refrain from criticizing the Franco-German negotiations until they have resulted in a final decision, we will confine ourselves at this moment to the expression of an earnest hope that our diplomats, after duly realizing our true colonial interests, will not, at this date, consent to pay an exorbitant price for something which, sooner or later, by the force of circumstances, would naturally come into our possession."

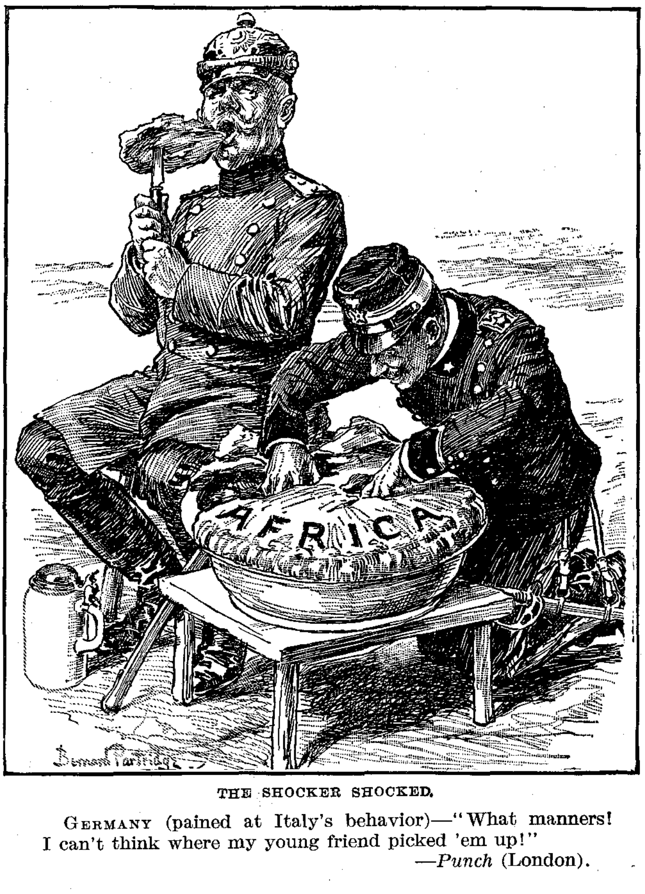
Extreme party journals join in this chorus of protest, and the most important Radical Socialist paper in Southern France, the *Dépêche* (Toulon), condemns a proposal that would be "prejudicial to the solidarity of the possessions which we desire to keep intact in the Kongo." To quote further from this popular organ of the proletariat:

> "France is inclined to give away with too much facility the lands she has conquered. Soon we shall have Italy demanding some millions of acres on the north of Lake Tchad. Indeed, when we realize the weakness we have shown in our dealings with Germany, we are inclined to wish that these 'conversations' would stop."

The Radical Socialist Congress, which recently met at Nîmes, and consists of members of a party seriously opposed to the views of the present Prime Minister, passed a resolution which is a veiled protest against Germany's demands. It reads:

> "The Congress, much disturbed by the rumors that a section of our colonial domain may be transferred to a foreign Power, assures the Government of its confidence and guarantees the support of the Radical and Radical Socialist party in energetically defending against strangers the patrimony and the dignity of France."

The men of the greatest reputation in France, including the historian, Mr. Hanotaux, have uttered their protests against the concession. The "lamentable spirit of compromise" which the French negotiators have evinced is bitterly condemned by Mr. Francis Charmes, Senator, formerly adviser of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and now editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), in which he says the Germans have no claim on the Kongo, and they only make their demands on France in order to blackmail her into submission. He says, "Our extreme generosity to Germany will, perhaps, deserve another name in history." After warmly indorsing the resolution of the Radical Socialist Congress no less antipathetic a paper than the Royalist and Clerical *Croix* says:



THE SHOCKER SHOCKED.

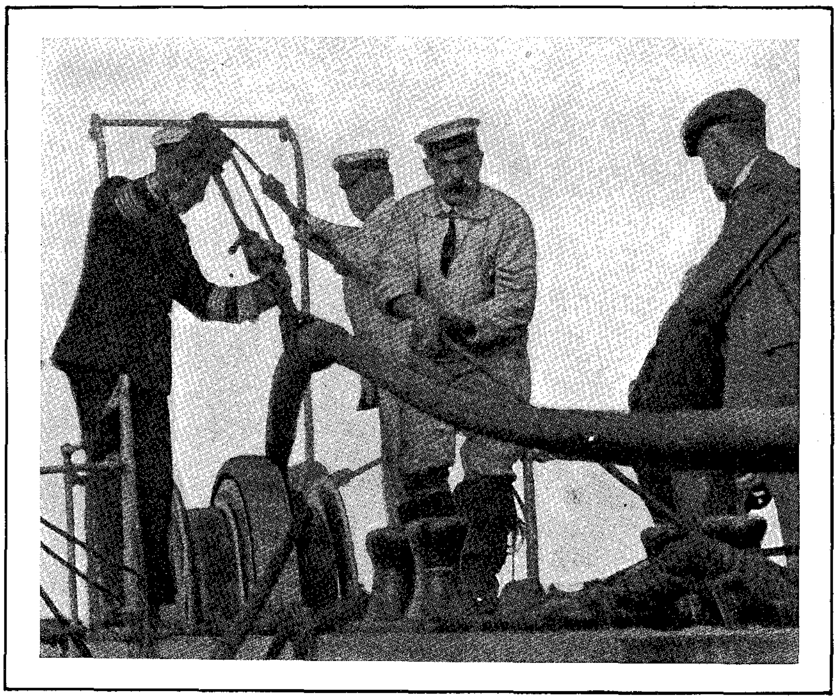
GERMANY (pained at Italy's behavior)—"What manners! I can't think where my young friend picked 'em up!"
—*Punch* (London).

> "If Mr. Caillaux tries to defy the country and to sacrifice the nation to a speculation, he will soon find himself confronting a Parliament which, submissive and timid as it is, will spend all the strength it has in disavowing his acts and in repudiating his policy of adventure, surrender, and traffic."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

TO TELEPHONE UNDER THE SEA

LONG-DISTANCE submarine telephony has been "in sight" several times, but it always seems to elude the grasp of actuality. We have been promised more than once that we shall be able to telephone from New York to London, but the two cities are hardly yet on speaking terms of this sort. A dozen years ago we were told that Professor Pupin, of Columbia University, by his plan for "loading" submarine cables with induction coils, had at last solved the problem—but the first cable of any importance to be fitted with the Pupin coils was laid only last year. The success of this installation has been so great, however, that we shall doubtless see an extension of the system, and altho the result may not be London-to-New-York telephony, we shall doubtless be able to talk over longer stretches of ocean cable than is now the case. We quote from an article on the subject by Prof. J. A. Fleming, quoted by *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, September 23), from a late number of *Knowledge* (London). Dr. Fleming writes in part:



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

LAYING A TELEPHONE CABLE ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

"When the telephone was first invented and began to be used, more than thirty years ago, anticipations were indulged that it would be possible to transmit the songs of an operatic prima donna or the speeches of a public orator by submarine cable between Europe and America. But a very little experience showed that severe limitations existed to the transmission of telephonic speech through a cable. A copper wire surrounded by gutta-percha or india-rubber, and buried in the sea or soil, forms a virtual Leyden jar of large capacity. The capacity of an Atlantic cable is about eight hundred microfarads, or about the same as the capacity of the whole earth considered as a sphere free in space. The effect of this capacity is that if we attempt to send an electric current through the cable it has (so to speak) to be filled up with electricity before any current begins to flow out at the distant end. Moreover, if we make sudden changes in the strength of the current at the sending end, these changes are not reproduced instantly at the other end or in the same degree.

"If the cable could transmit these current changes unaltered to the telephone receiver at the other end, speech would be perfectly reproduced, but the effect of the electrical capacity of the cable is to cause an attenuation, or weakening, in the amplitude of the current vibrations, as they are transmitted along the cable, and this attenuation affects the higher or shrill notes more than the lower or deep notes. Also the higher notes travel faster than the lower ones. It will easily be seen that the result of this inequality is that the wave-form of the current is *distorted* by transmission. The different constituent notes or harmonic vibrations arrive at the far end of the cable unequally degraded, or attenuated, and shifted in phase relatively with each other, the high vibrations having outrun the lower ones.

"If this distortion has not proceeded beyond a certain limit the ear of the listener is able to guess, from the sound heard, the meaning of the word, just as in the case of bad or ordinary handwriting we are able to guess from the general shape of the written word what it means, altho the individual letters are badly formed or distorted. If, however, the distortion has proceeded beyond a certain point, then the ear is unable to attach a meaning to the sound heard. Apart, therefore, from any imperfection in the actual telephonic instruments, or in the speech or hearing of the two communicants, we have a limit to the telephonic transmission of speech, imposed by the distortional qualities of the cable itself. Accordingly, it was soon found that the limiting distance of speech, through an ordinary submarine telegraph cable, might be taken as twenty miles or so, depending on the size of the core. In the case of land, or overhead, lines this limiting distance is very much larger. The capacity of an overhead line per mile is not a one-hundredth, or one two-hundredth, of that of a submarine cable, and therefore telephonic speech is possible through several hundred miles of ordinary overhead wire."

How is this to be remedied? One of the first students of the subjects to indicate how it may be done was Oliver Heaviside, an English physicist, who attacked the problem entirely from its theoretical side. He showed that the true antidote to the capacity-effects of the cable was to add to it what is called "inductance"—that is, the property that makes it hard to start an electric current and hard to stop it—the analogue of inertia in ordinary matter. This property is much more evident in a coil than in a single wire. To quote further:

"Generally speaking, we may say that the presence of inductance hinders rapid changes of currents in a line, just as inertia in machinery hinders very rapid changes of speed in moving parts. For this reason non-mathematical electricians of the old school had arrived at the idea that inductance in a telephone line should be reduced as much as possible. On the contrary, Mr. Heaviside showed that what most telephone lines required was not less, but more, inductance, to make them less distortional. In short, inductance is capable of neutralizing capacity in cables. The reason for this is that capacity in cables acts as if it were a sort of vacuum, into which electricity tries to rush just as air rushes into a gaseous vacuum. On the other hand, inductance opposes the movement of electricity and hence inductance in series with capacity can be made, by suitable adjustments, to neutralize each other. The suggestion was therefore made as far back as 1887 that to effect an improvement in the qualities of the line it was necessary to add inductance to it.

"In 1899 and 1900, Professor Pupin, in the United States, published the results of some remarkable investigations on this subject. He showed that if coils of wire, called loading-coils, having high inductance, were inserted in the run of a telephone cable at equal distances, and so close that nine or ten of the coils were covered by or included in one wave of the current, the result was as if the inductance were smoothly distributed over the cable and also that, provided the inductance were large enough, a considerable improvement in the speech-transmitting qualities resulted."

Since these principles were first announced, the "loading" of cables in various ways has been practised with various degrees of success. A continuously loaded cable nine miles long was laid a few years ago in Lake Constance, but its performance has not been such as to encourage further developments. A cable loaded at intervals, on the Pupin system, was laid last year across the English Channel between Abbot's Cliff, near Dover, and Cape Grisnez, on the French coast. Over this cable persons in London have conversed with Astrakhan, on the Caspian Sea. Thus a step has been taken toward submarine telephony over long distances. If wireless telephony does not render further development unnecessary, other steps in the same direction may follow.

A GUN THAT SHOOTS CEMENT

THE PAINTING of large surfaces by spraying, instead of by the use of a brush, is now familiar, and is daily saving time and money on work where it can be properly applied. A similar method of applying cement, or stucco, without using a trowel, by "shooting" it from a "cement gun" is attracting some attention. We learn from *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington, September 8), that this device is now being used in government work. The following quotation is from a report by Captain A. B. Putnam of the United States Engineers:

"The cement gun is manufactured by a New York company, and consists of an air-compressor, a 4-cylinder marine gasoline-engine of 20 horse-power, a 1-inch wire-wound rubber hose with walls three-eighths inch thick for delivering dry sand and cement mixt, an ordinary garden hose for delivering water to the nozle of the gun, and the gun or nozle itself. . . . . . .

THE CHAMPION BOY CORN-GROWER.

Jerry Moore, of South Carolina, a member of the Boys' Corn Club. He grew the record crop of 228 bushels per acre. The quality is excellent.

"A mixture (1 to 2½) of cement and fine sand is delivered to the nozle at 30 pounds pressure, and just before being discharged is met by a circular spray of water at 30 pounds pressure within the nozle, so that the wet mortar is projected on the surface to be covered. The water-supply is regulated at nozle to obtain the correct consistency.

"Triangular mesh is secured by staples to the studding of the structure, and is backed up by either heavy paper or wood placed so that the mesh will be in the center of a mass of stucco 1¼ inches in thickness when the spraying is completed. In dwelling-houses the stucco is placed on the studding inside as well as outside, but is made only about three-fourths inch thick inside. Smoothing is done by shooting a fine light spray of wet mortar. No finishing is done with the trowel. The finished surface inside is to be painted. The resulting stucco is very hard and makes a fair appearance, tho it is necessarily rough. . . .

"At this date (August 9), one gun is placing 90 square yards, 1¼ inches thick, per working day. The cost at present, including cost of studding and backing in place, is $1.13 per square yard."

The same report states that the Isthmian Canal Commission is employing the "gun" to apply mortar as a protective coating to iron plates for use in the Panama Canal. With its use, different kinds of mortar are now being applied for testing by three months' immersion in salt-water.

DOUBLING THE CORN CROPS

HOW A BILLION and a half dollars may be added annually to our national wealth by doubling the corn crop of the United States, without increasing the acreage, is told in *Country Life in America* (Garden City, October), by J. W. Mitchell, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Mitchell knows whereof he speaks, for this result has already been attained in some of the Southern States through the agency of the Boys' Corn Club, an organization originated by the late Dr. S. A. Knapp of the agricultural service. According to Mr. Mitchell, 46,000 boys have thus been led to follow improved methods in corn-raising, and, what is more, their parents and neighbors are now imitating them—the sincerest flattery. A dozen boys from eleven to sixteen years old, the prize-winners of the club, recently visited Washington after raising crops four to seven times as large as the average. Writes Mr. Mitchell:

"The average production for the United States has been only 25.5 bushels an acre, altho there was no reason why on the same acreage and at the same expense it should not have been 50 bushels. It might even have been 80 or 100 bushels, for there are many up-to-date farmers now raising 100 bushels to the acre. But one has to know how.

"For years the Department of Agriculture has been devoting much of its energy to studying corn. Seed selection, improvement of the seed bed, better cultivation, and a few other things that cost care, but little money, have been found out by careful experiment. The results of these researches have been embodied in pamphlets and scattered broadcast. In some places they have taken hold. In most places they have not. In recent years the Department has tried the experiment of sending out field-agents who know how, and who, by insisting on 'government methods' for a single season train the farmer to double his crop without additional expense.

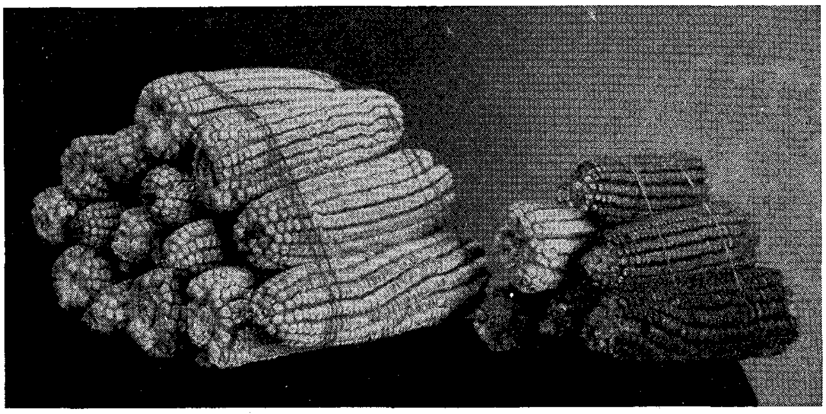
"It was from this demonstration work that the Corn Club idea started in the South. The farmers there seemed more in need of a helping hand than elsewhere. The cattle tick, the boll-weevil, and the hookworm had combined to stunt the development of what it would seem ought to be the garden section of the United States. As the boys were more teachable and less opinionated than the men, Dr. Knapp and the field-agents started working out the Corn Club idea among them first. This was four years ago. It was done in this way:

"In a county the boys would be invited to form a Corn Club. During the winter Prof. O. B. Martin, of the Department of Agriculture, who was put especially in charge of the work, would send them circulars on seed selection, fertilizers, cultivation, and other subjects that could be studied theoretically. In the early spring the boys would select seed, test its germinating power by simple experiments, and read up on the life-history of corn. Then the field-agents of the Department would call around and oversee the plowing and the planting. The public-school teachers, the local business men, and the state commissioners of agriculture would be enlisted and would keep an eye on the development of the crop.

"Each boy was allowed a measured acre and a strict account was kept of the money spent on his crop in labor and fertilizers. Even where he did the work himself there was ten cents an hour for labor charged against the crop and five cents additional for each horse. The rental value of the average land was placed at $5, and that was charged against the crop too, and for each two-horse load of manure it was charged with another $2.

"When the crop was harvested, the showing was judged as follows: best yield per acre, 30 per cent.; best exhibit of ten ears, 20 per cent.; best written account showing the history of the crop, 20 per cent.; best showing of profit on the investment, 30 per cent.

"The best record made in the county club was pitted against the best record of each of the other county clubs, and so the State record was established. The bankers and local business men who had been interested in the movement were induced to give small prizes, either money, farm implements, trips to the State fair, or other things boys think most worth while. Two years ago four States offered trips to Washington as the first prizes. The four winning boys went to Washington, met the Secretary of Agriculture, and were given diplomas recognizing their work. Last year there were 46,225 boys in the competition and eleven States were represented. Governors of the several States met the State and county winners; the records were shown at the State and county fairs, and the eleven high-score boys who were sent to Washington were given a great send-off from their respective localities and were given the time of their lives after reaching the national capital.



THE NEW WAY AND THE OLD.

Seed corn where no demonstration work has been done is shown at the reader's right, while on the left is the sort of seed selected in the same region after a year of demonstration work.

"They met the Secretary of Agriculture, and after listening to a talk on the importance of good work in general and their own work in particular, were given diplomas. They called on President Taft at the White House and were treated like distinguished visitors. They even appeared by request before the House Committee on Agriculture, and after they had been put at their ease and led to answer all sorts of questions, Chairman Scott of the Committee declared he thought the Boys' Club movement was the best work the Department of Agriculture had ever done."

Not only have these big crops been raised, Mr. Mitchell tells us in conclusion, but corn has been sold for seed to neighboring farmers as high as $3 a bushel, and each of the demonstration farms has been visited by an average of one hundred farmers to get "pointers." The good work is therefore likely to go on.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE BOYS' CORN CLUB.

Standing in the acre of corn he raised himself. The wonder is that he is not lost in it.

TRACKING CRIMINALS BY CAMERA

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC plate is much more valuable than the human eye, in that it records what it sees. Effects upon it are cumulative; if something is too faint to be seen by the eye we may look at it steadily for hours without results, whereas the longer the sensitive plate is exposed, the stronger becomes the image, until finally it reaches visibility. This property is valuable from a detective standpoint. Certain color distinctions, also, produce more effect on the plate than on the retina, as we are told by *Die Umschau*, in a review of a recent publication on the subject by Prof. R. A. Reiss. The following paragraphs are from a translation made for *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, October 14):

"A handkerchief which has been washed with soap is to be examined as to any possible traces of blood. The linen appears uniformly white without any stains. A chemical examination in such a case would be quite unavailing, as there is no information at all as to where the stains may be located. A photographic copy of the handkerchief taken through a dark blue light-filter shows distinct stains, which are then cut out from the linen and separately tested by a special method which establishes their true character.

"In another case a search through the living apartment of a person suspected of forging 100-franc notes, disclosed the presence of a number of lithographic stones, the surface of which had been freshly scraped and polished. The ordinary methods for bringing out old drawings upon lithographic stones yielded an entirely negative result. It was only by photographing the slab after special chemical treatment that the pattern of the bank-notes was disclosed. Among these was one which had been engraved no less than twenty years previously.

"At one of the public libraries it was discovered that a copper engraving had been abstracted. The thief had, however, omitted to remove the protecting tissue-paper cover. All efforts, aided by the context, to recall the character of the picture, proved fruitless, and the only resource left open was to endeavor to reconstruct by photographic means the vanished picture from any impression which it might have left upon the tissue-paper cover. This task was accomplished with complete success by photographing through a blue filter and reenforcing the contrasts by the successive perforation of positive and negative copies. This resort was rendered possible through the fact that the grease of the printers' ink had been partially absorbed by the tissue-paper, and had, by oxidation, imparted to the same a slight yellow coloration quite invisible to the eye. The engraving was later discovered in the thief's possession.

"The examination of a drowned woman by photography disclosed distinct evidence of strangulation, marks which were absolutely invisible to the naked eye. On the basis of this evidence it was subsequently established that the drowned person had been thrown into the water after a previous struggle.

"Among other instances of the use of photography to detect crime or unravel mysteries may be briefly mentioned the discovery of the traces from pencil characters upon paper over which the actual writing-paper had lain during the act of writing;

the detection of postmarks upon postage stamps chemically treated to renovate them; the development into visible form of previously invisible ink impressions: the detection of fraudulent tampering with sealed mail-matter; the regeneration of the text of charred documents, etc."

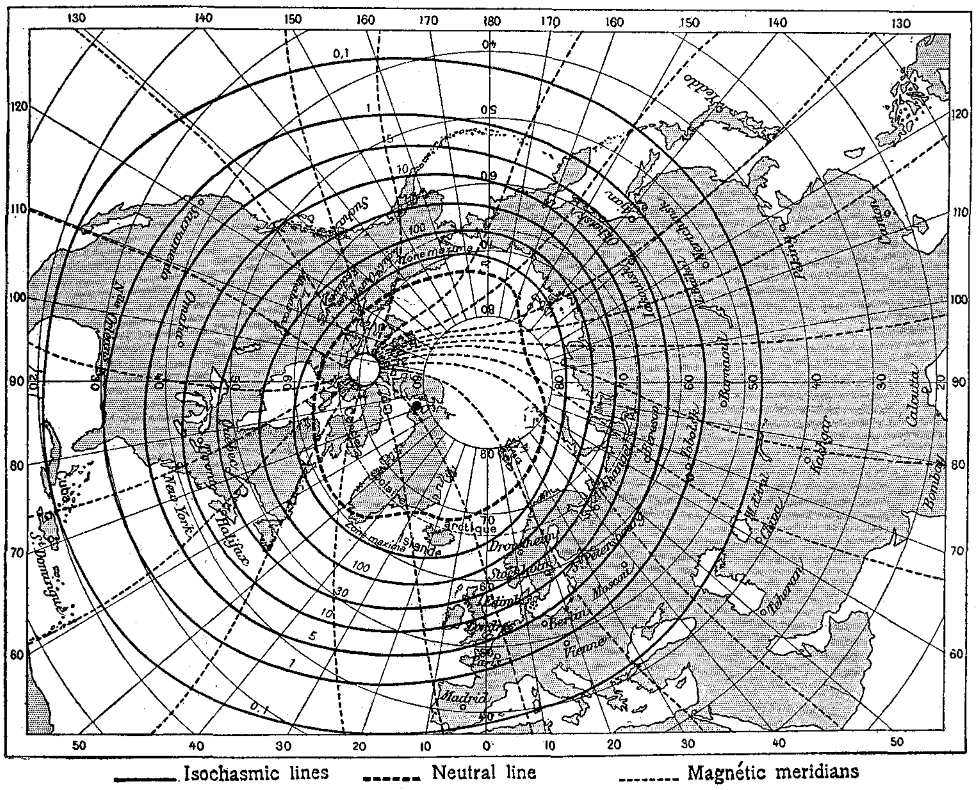
LUNATICS AT LARGE

SOME RECENT occurrences in England where insane persons, discharged from asylums as cured, have caused trouble by a recurrence of insanity, move an editorial-writer in *The Hospital* (London, September 16) to discuss this important phase of public health. It is very difficult, this writer remarks, for any one to say when a man who has once been mad may be regarded as sane. There are very few people who may not, under great stress, behave in an abnormal way, and relatives are apt to put up with occasional spasmodic outbursts. Very few people are sent to an asylum on the first symptoms of insanity, but only when the lunatic begins to give trouble outside the home. Conversely:

> "It does not follow that a patient who behaves like a sane person in the asylum will act like one elsewhere. This is known to all medical superintendents of asylums, and yet it is hardly possible for them to say, when friends ask for the patient's release, that he is insane. He is sane enough—under proper conditions. A society exists for paving the way between the asylum and the outer world by taking the released patient first to some quiet place, and letting the ordinary anxieties of the world reach him only by degrees. In many cases where family or financial troubles have caused the breakdown, this plan is very useful. The mind is trained to its burden, and finally can carry it without undue strain. But in cases where there is one persistent obsession . . . freedom means the opportunity for a repetition of the act which was already deemed to prove insanity. Such cases form a stumbling-block to asylum superintendents. The superintendent can only say that in the circumstances in which he knows him the patient is sane. He has no opportunity of testing him in those which first proved him mad. He may be doubtful of the wisdom of removal; but it is hard to keep a sane man cooped up among lunatics because there is the risk—a faint risk, it may be—of a relapse in another environment. He may warn the patient's friends to be careful and watch over him, but they, deceived by the obvious appearance of sanity, are apt to heed such warnings but little. They take their friend's sanity for granted, and thence come annoyances and oftentimes tragedies."

MYSTERY OF THE "NORTHERN LIGHTS"

THAT AURORAS are due to electric discharges in the upper regions of the atmosphere, few students of the subject now doubt, but just what are the nature and the cause of these discharges and why they are located as they are, remains more or less of a mystery. There seems to be some connection between them and the activity on the sun's surface, manifest to us in the form of sun-spots and their attendant phenomena. J. Loisel, writing on the subject in *La Nature* (Paris, September 9), tells us that until recent years attempts to fix the photographic image of auroras have almost completely failed by reason of their very feeble and variable luminosity and of their mobility, which is sometimes extreme. Some good plates were taken by Brendel in Bossekop, Finland, in 1892, then by Westmann in Spitzbergen; and quite recently Störmer, in a journey of exploration to Bossekop, has obtained 800 photographs, of which 400 are perfectly clear. We read:

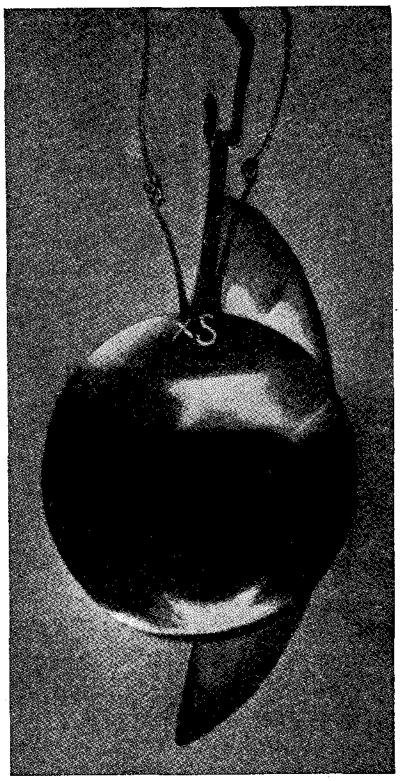


GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE AURORA BOREALIS.

> "The height of auroras above the earth may vary within wide limits. The measurements taken by the Swedish expedition during the winter of 1899–1900 at Akureyri, Iceland, under the direction of A. Paulsen, have furnished altitudes (250 miles) for relatively quiet arcs. Störmer, by photographing the aurora simultaneously from two stations and comparing positions relatively to the surrounding stars on both plates, has found for certain points altitudes of 65 to 130 miles.
>
> "The spectrum of the aurora was first studied by Angström in 1866. . . . The Swedish expedition . . . found an intimate agreement between the auroral spectrum and that of the bluish light about the cathode of a tube containing rarefied oxygen and nitrogen. . . . . .
>
> "The frequency of polar auroras is not the same at all points of the earth's surface. The accompanying map gives the form of the 'isochasmic' lines; that is to say, of lines joining the points where, on an average, the same number of auroras are observed annually.
>
> "It will be seen that there is a zone of maximum frequency, to the north and south of which the number diminishes. The dotted line is the 'neutral line.' To the north of this line—in Greenland or Spitzbergen for example—auroras appear in the southern sky; to the south of it, on the contrary, they always appear in the north. . . . . .
>
> "Study of the auroral spectrum leads Paulsen to think that auroras result from phosphorescence of the air due to cathodic phenomena taking place in the upper rarefied regions of the atmosphere. But, as Arrhenius remarks, this suggestion does not explain the formation of cathode rays.
>
> "An incontestable fact, derived directly from observation, is that a very clear parallelism exists between polar auroras, variations of the magnetic needle, and the occurrence of sun-spots. . . . It thus seems natural to seek the explanation of the two former in a direct action of the central star of our system. Ingenious hypotheses have been put forth along this line. But altho the connection would appear very probable, it is doubtless more complex than a simple relation of cause and effect. The mechanism that joins the magnetic variations and the polar auroras to those of the solar activity itself (not to some of its manifestations, such as spots, faculæ, or protuberances, as has

been attempted) has not yet stood out from an investigation of the facts hitherto known, and remains shrouded in mystery."

Some of the numerous theories that have been advanced are briefly summarized by Mr. Loisel. Arrhenius supposes that eruptions of ionized gas take place from the sun and that condensation takes place around the negative particles, which are then repelled from the sun and begin to emit cathode rays when they enter our atmosphere; but these do not become visible until they reach air of sufficient density, which they do at the poles because the terrestrial lines of force conduct them thither. Others, such as Deslandres and Birkeland, assert that the sun's atmosphere itself gives off cathodic rays directly. Birkeland magnetized a small steel sphere to represent the earth, covered it with a phosphorescent chemical, and placed it in a beam of cathode rays. The rays, as they strike the sphere, are so deviated that they form two phosphorescent polar bands representing the zones of auroral frequency. Still other authorities believe auroras are due to electric waves such as are employed in wireless telegraphy. These waves are supposed to be emitted by the sun with special intensity in sun-spot regions. Mr. Loisel believes that there is not one of these hypotheses that is not open to objection. A good start has been made, but the complete explanation has not yet been formulated.—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.



SMALL-SCALE REPRODUCTION OF AN AURORA.

A steel sphere, representing the earth, shows phosphorescent polar bands (the light spots shown in the photograph) when placed in a beam of cathode rays.

TO MAKE THE DESERT BLOSSOM

Few deserts are absolutely rainless, as is shown by the fact that most of them sustain a considerable variety of plants. They are non-cultivable because ordinary crops require moisture at frequent intervals, which a dry climate can not furnish. When it does rain, water may fall plentifully, but it sinks in or runs off quickly. Irrigation, with the storage of the surplus water in reservoirs, to be drawn off gradually and used during the dry season, is one solution of the problem. But even where this is impossible, the moisture may be kept in the soil itself in sufficient measure to grow certain crops. How this can be done is told in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 16) by Felix Nicolle, who believes that, by skill and industry, crops may be grown in many regions now accounted unproductive, or good only for a scanty pasturage. He writes:

> "Almost always in dry climates there is a rainy season: the whole science of agriculture consists in utilizing it. Now in a dry and hardened region, the rain begins by not soaking in; it flows on the surface, that is to say, it runs off. What penetrates evaporates little by little, and what stays in the soil suffices only to support the earliest spring vegetation. With the let-alone policy that allows the water to run off, *cultivation is impossible*; but in a region of plains or rolling prairies like southern Russia, western Siberia, or Turkestan, the facility of cultivation throughout almost unlimited extents and the results that it would surely give, as well as the natural richness of the soil, used for pasturage during a thousand years, would manifestly justify the expense necessary to put the soil in proper condition. These expenses, besides, are exclusively those of tillage. . . . . .
>
> "The first operation is useful but not indispensable; it consists in clearing away the shrubbery and briers that may grow on such land and in cutting dead weeds rejected by the cattle. At the first rain the surface of the soil is broken up to the depth of an inch or so with a cultivator harrow; the rain is thus enabled to penetrate; with the same utensil the soil is worked deeper and deeper in successive operations, so as to break the way for the rain-water; *finally the soil is broken up as deeply as possible at the end of the rainy season* and the moist upper earth is buried five or six inches deep in a furrow about eight inches in depth, so that the dry bottom-soil is brought to the top. Oats may then be sown, and probably barley; perhaps spring wheat, as is done in the Canadian and American clearings. But will there be rain or snow? This is the trouble; it is quite probable that snow rather than rain will fall on a soil already frozen, and the penetration of the water will be stopt again. This obstacle, however, is not insurmountable; cultivation demands only that we shall know the exact epoch of the rainy season and that it shall be entirely utilized, taking account of the season — winter, spring, or autumn — when it occurs. The Americans have overcome the difficulty on the cold, dry plains between the coast and continental chains of the Rocky Mountains; they have done so, it would appear, by a biennial cultivation of wheat, followed by a biennial fallow period during which a first reserve of water is established in the depths of the soil.
>
> "In countries with severe winters, like the high plateaus of America, the progress toward cultivation is thus already begun; in the Russian steppes, also, it should succeed and solve the pressing problem of Russian agricultural expansion. The Russian peasant complains justly that he has no more land to farm; he is shut in on all sides between powerful neighbors who are frequently princes or members of the imperial family. Open the steppes to him, give him the necessary resources, teach him how to clear the land; and the agrarian question, now such a burning one, will surely be solved for a long time in Russia."

The same assertion, the writer goes on to say, may be made for northern Africa, once the granary of the Roman Empire. With the coming of the barbarian hordes, cultivated fields gave way to pastures. The return of cultivation, on the plan outlined above, is not difficult. There is even now a sufficient farming population to extend it little by little, when it is once begun.

The author applies the same reasoning also to the occasional disastrous dry seasons that occur even in normally rainy countries. Such seasons, he notes, are not really dry in the sense that they are totally devoid of rainfall; they are, rather, marked by concentration of the rain in one part of the year, causing floods, with corresponding lack of it in other parts. We have only, then, to store up the rain in the soil when it does fall, by the methods already explained, to be able to tide over the following dry months. During the recent dry period in France it was noticed, he says, that perfectly tilled regions, where the soil had been broken up to twelve or fourteen inches in depth, suffered far less than the others.

> "Here, a considerable reserve of moisture was preserved in the depths of the cultivated soil and in the upper part of the subsoil into which penetrate the roots of certain crops."

The moral of all this appears to be that cultivation is often a matter of years; the fertility of the soil, dependent upon its ability to store up water, increasing with the thoroughness and depth to which it is broken up by the labors of the cultivator. The remedy for all such deserts as are not absolutely rainless is thus thorough and progressive tillage.—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

Dr Daniel Starch calls our attention to the fact that we mistakenly referred to him in our issue for Oct. 7 as Dr. Daniel Stuart.

LETTERS AND ART

DRAMATIZING THE DESERT

IT SEEMS to be the desert itself, rather than the people in it, that Mr. Hichens has dramatized in the stage version of his "Garden of Allah." His people are regarded by most critics as unimportant in a dramatic sense; while the desert rouses itself to the superb action of a sand-storm in the climax. As the piece is divided into "parts," instead of "acts," the invitation is thus given at the outset not to regard it as a play, and many of the critics give up the task. It is rather a gorgeous spectacle, and it is given no stint of praise. The management promised to "surpass anything that had been seen upon the stage," and Mr. Acton Davies, of the New York *Evening Sun*, sings the confirmation of the promise, exclaiming that "no melodrama nor grand opera has ever received so superb and glorious a setting." The people involved in the enterprise lend some more glamour. Mr. Hichens, the novelist and adapter, and Mrs. Mary Anderson de Navarro, the collaborator, on hand in person to direct the production, helped dazzle the novel-reading and theatergoing world. These figures behind the scenes only supplemented those before the footlights, Lewis Waller, the English actor, making his first American bow, in company with such American favorites as Mary Mannering, Eben Plympton, and Arthur Lewis. Finally, the Century Theater, erstwhile the New Theater of fateful history, was the scene, making another bid for popular favor under new auspices. As the play is reported to be something different from the novel, readers of Mr. Hichens' tale will wish to know wherein, and the New York *Evening Post* supplies the story:

WHO MAKE THE DESERT TO BLOOM.

Beginning at the left are Mr. Antonio de Navarro, husband of Mary Anderson; Mr. Robert Hichens, author and dramatizer of "The Garden of Allah"; Mary Anderson, modestly represented on the program as "a collaborator"; and Mr. Eben Plympton, one of the leading players in the cast of rather notable quality.

"*Boris Androvsky*, a young Trappist monk, lived peacefully and contentedly in the seclusion of his Tunisian monastery, until the unlucky day when he was called upon to offer spiritual consolation to a worldling consumed by the fires of earthly passion. The recitals of the confessional set his own fleshly imagination aflame, and soon all the mortal part of him is in fierce revolt against the discipline to which he is subject. In his mad longing after the forbidden sweets of liberty, he takes to flight, in defiance of all vows, to seek happiness in the outer world. A stranger to his kind, distracted by apprehension and torn by internal conflicts, he turns toward the desert in search of freedom and peace, and accidentally encounters the rich, beautiful, idealistic, and pious *Domini Enfilden*, who is engaged upon a similar quest. The two are mutually attracted from the first, altho the ex-monk, awkward and haggard, incurs the mistrust of others, and especially of the wealthy, generous, and liberal-minded *Count Anteoni*, who is one of *Domini's* most devoted friends and admirers. It is in the paradise-like garden of the Count that *Androvsky*, emboldened by *Domini's* encouragement, dares to declare himself her lover, and thus provide, in the fifth scene, the first dramatic incident in the piece.

"After a supposed lapse of four months, the pair are revealed as man and wife, reveling in the free joys of life in the desert. They are in Elysium, and *Androvsky* has become humanized. But presently, after a terrible sand-storm, *Count Anteoni* and *Father Roubier*, the priest who had married them—and who has already heard and repeated the report of *Androvsky's* apostasy—come upon them in their solitude, and all *Androvsky's* terrors revive. And not without cause! In the course of a conversation—which furnishes another effective scene—the fugitive monk betrays himself by a somewhat clumsy theatrical expedient—and is identified by the Count. *Androvsky* threatens to shoot *Anteoni*, but the latter overawes him, and, as the sole price of present silence, orders him to make confession to his wife that night. This confession, made the next morning, constitutes the dramatic climax of the piece. In an eloquent and passionate appeal for pardon, *Androvsky* rehearses the story of his temptation, his fall from grace, and the consequent agonies of his tempest-tossed soul, closing with a glowing picture of the delights of an ideal life of love and liberty in the free spaces of the desert. *Domini*, in a state of spiritual exaltation, replies that now, after confession, he will be once more able to pray, and the curtain falls as he sinks upon his knees.

"Two weeks later *Domini* and her husband stand before the forsaken monastery. *Androvsky*, dejected but resigned and repentant, is ready to renew his old vows, submit himself to his spiritual superiors, perform penance, and make atonement. To fortify him in his resolution, *Domini* informs him that she is about to become a mother, and that the child hereafter will be to her a perpetual memento and consolation, whereupon he obediently enters the monastery gates and leaves her, desolate, outside. It is at this point that the course of the drama, however carefully calculated it may have been for the enforcement of a moral or spiritual lesson, ceases to follow the logical channel indicated by the prescribed characteristics of the personages concerned, or the ordinary experience of human nature. Such a connection, based upon passionate treachery on the one side and blind faith on the other, might reasonably end in suicide and madness, in murder and suicide, or renunciation and despair. For a conventional happy ending, growing out of the fond and weak acquiescence of the woman, some excuse might have been found, but it would have been futile and offensive. But the inconsistency in *Androvsky's* action is fatal to dramatic verity. Moreover, there is something abhorrent in the spectacle of a whining, wilful sinner, seeking his own peaceful salvation, and leaving his innocent victim to bear unaided the burden of responsibility and shame. This impression is not modified by the final tableau, which shows the lonely *Domini*, in wistful meditation of the past, with her child at her feet."

Mr. Waller, the English actor, was brought here to play the part of the monk, *Boris Androvsky*. Just what his future in this country may be can not be predicted from the comments. The first audience showed its predilection for novelties by letting its old-time favorites come upon the stage with "scarcely a hand of welcome," while for Mr. Waller there was "an ovation." In London one hears of an unconstituted suburban society that haughty city-dwellers have dubbed "G. O. W." (Gone on Waller). Is it forming here? Mr. Davies declares that he "literally saved the play." "Without him it would have been as barren of action and intensity as the Sahara is of tuberoses." In a somewhat less perfumed tribute *The Sun* remarks:

> "The histrionic honors of the day went to Lewis Waller, who as *Boris* indicated the diffidence, remorse, and rebellion of the unhappy monk with striking realism, rose in his scenes of love with *Domini* to a glowing and communicative height of passion, and restored to a stage so long bereft of it the benediction of skilled elocution and a faultless diction. What a pity it is that the American theater did not acquire him twenty years ago."

Not so the critics of *The Tribune* and *The Evening Post*, the latter remarking:

> "Of Lewis Waller, the popular English actor, it may be said that he did well, but might have done better. His reputation would signify that he was a vigorous rather than a subtle actor, and it is certain that he depicted the mental pains and horrors of the renegade monk with more of melodramatic vigor than of analytical introspection. All through his earlier scenes he wore his heart and his guilt upon his sleeve in a way that must have put the most indifferent spectator upon his guard. But he displayed notable ability, when he had a chance to 'let himself go,' and stirred the audience to genuine enthusiasm by the passion he threw into his declaration of love for *Domini*, and again in the scene of his confession. He has an expressive face, an excellent figure, and a good voice, and is likely to be a favorite here."

COUNT ANTEONI'S GARDEN.

Pictured at the moment the Sand Diviner foretells the evil to come. The players, reading from the left, are Mr. Arthur Lewis, Miss Mary Mannering, Mr. Lewis Waller, Mr. Plympton, and Arab characters.

Both critics accord in giving the artistic honors to Eben Plympton, who played *Count Anteoni*, *The Evening Post* in this phrase:

> "The character is not of great importance, being that of a kindly, courteous, sincere, and noble-hearted gentleman who plays the part of an advisory guardian, but he raised it to prominence by the distinction conferred upon it by his unaffected yet authoritative manner, his easy repose, significant and appropriate gesture, the beautiful variety and modulation of his utterance, and his simple dignity. Rarely has the value of the old stage training been better exemplified than it was in this instance. In the one long speech which he had to deliver there was no trace of monotony, while in conversation the variety of his inflections afforded an invaluable object-lesson for all young actors. His one important scene, that of the detection and denunciation of *Androvsky*, he interpreted with the utmost naturalness, ample force, and fine spirit without a trace of effort or the least approach to heroics."

It is useless to describe what must be seen to be felt. The critics save themselves much trouble here, tho *The Sun* speaks of the drama as—

> "Only in the glowing pictures of Eastern life, the camels, the haunted *Boris*, and the loving *Domini* telling their passion among the palms of *Anteoni's* garden or the dunes of the Sahara, the dancing-girls in Beni-Mora and their fighting Arab lovers, the bleating goats and the myriad sounds of life that strike the ear, the sun on the walls of the Trappist monastery and the strangely colored lights that play on the sky that marks the distant end of the horizon. There need be no search for the purely dramatic qualities of a performance that offers such unity of impression."

"WHAT'S THE MATTER" WITH OUR SCHOOLS?

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS as they stand do not produce the citizenship needed for the work ahead of the country. This statement, made in italics, emanates from Mr. William Allen White, who, some time ago, told the world what ailed Kansas and made a national reputation for himself. Now he tells us "what's the matter" with our public schools—which in effect is that "every one is educated to be a prince or a princess." "The grades aim at the high school, the high school aims at the Bachelor's degree, in the college the Bachelor's degree is pointed at the Master's degree, and that at the Doctor's, and the Doctor's degree is tipped toward the clouds." This may be "hitching one's wagon to the stars," says Mr. White, "but it is neglecting the good-roads movement on earth." In *The Craftsman* (November) Mr. White amplifies his idea that education with us fails of being truly democratic. Thus:

> "The end of all schools—high and low—*must be life*, or public education will fail, and the fabric of democracy rests upon education. To aim at a cultural target and hit it once in a thousand times, with a waste of the other shots, is folly. We may with propriety and good sense keep all that is cultural in our educational system. There is always need of it. But in keeping the cultural part of our education, we must provide also for the practical, the vocational. Industry has been revolutionized. Machines are making everything. Boys and girls used to leave school to learn trades; but to-day there are few trades to learn. Boys and girls now leave school to watch great machines do the work that their fathers did as apprentices. Industrial life demands specialists, men and women who can do one thing expertly. Our schools are not supplying the demand. They

STREET OF THE OULED NÄILS.

Showing the varied life of an oasis city as presented at the Century Theater, New York, in "The Garden of Allah."

are turning youths from the grades into the streets or factories and from the high schools into the stores and offices to make what their class-conscious fellows call 'the poor plutes.' And how many of them we know are poor plutes indeed; afraid of losing caste by manual work, spending all their scant earnings upon 'appearances,' place-seeking, unscrupulous, social climbers, their humanity squeezed and soured, they are skimping, fretting, covetous, jealous failures. We put more money into our schools than into any other public institution. We are unselfish enough, heaven knows, and we mean well. But as matters stand aren't we kowtowing more than we should to the pale god of a false respectability? He is a sham god and he loves shams. Yet unless education makes men and women who know shams and hate them, education is a failure. The children of democracy some way must be taught how to live well and see the truth. They must work themselves into a better environment than their fathers knew."

Education must prepare for the life that is to be lived, he reasserts. "It must not teach even by implication the 'degradation of hard work.'" Yet—

"By example, as well as by precept, youth is taught that the gentleman is the idler. Schools must teach industry. But to teach men to work, the rewards of work must be sure. The snap course makes drones. And the snap course is the bane of the elective system; and to-day the elective system begins in the grades. A snap course is a snap teacher—one who either because he is lazy or vain 'gives good grades.' The child who sees that he can get good grades for easy work will have a low opinion of human justice, no matter how it is preached at him. Grades must be uniform. The law of averages teaches us that the few who are absolutely perfect, and the few who absolutely fail, form the same small per cent., that those who do excellently and those who do poorly, form another per cent., a little larger than the perfect ones and the failures, and that those who do fairly well and fairly ill, form the great bulk of humanity. Why should not this fact be brought into the class-room; and every teacher be allowed a certain per cent. of perfect marks in a hundred to correspond with the absolute failures; a somewhat larger per cent. for those who are excellent and those who all but fail, and a much larger per cent. for the tolerably good and the tolerably bad. Would not this end snap courses? Would it not in some measure stop favoritism? Would it not implant a belief in justice in the minds of youth that this country needs in its progress?"

Boys and girls should be taught, "by every mechanism of the system," we are told, that good work pays better than poor work. In such ways as this:

"As it stands, it takes the tolerably bad student and the excellent student the same number of years to go through the grades into the high school and through college into life. Aside from the injustice of this plan, consider how it propagates laziness by rewarding it. Does not the system of counting equally for promotion every grade except absolute failure, instil in youth the belief that life is a lottery? Suppose that the student who does excellent work—perfect work—in every branch might be graduated from the grades into the high school and from the high school into the college and from the college into life two or three years ahead of his easy-going fellows—all accomplished from a system of grades based not upon the temperament of teachers of snap or hard courses, but upon the law of human averages; would there not be an immense gain in the moral sense of that youth? All about him he would see industry rewarded. He would see justice prevail, and he would see that sincerity counts. What an important lesson! For sincerity is one of the few things that does count for ultimate happiness in life. It may be demonstrated that it makes little difference in a youth's education what studies he elects; he may choose a classical course, a scientific course, a business course, a philosophical course—or what not, and succeed or fail, according to the sincerity he puts in and the character he takes out of his work. For it is not *what*, but *how well;* not the facts he acquires, but the habits he forms which make the character that marks out his career. And if the educational system from the grades through college tempts him to snap courses, to shoddy work, to believe in the value of indolence, of trickery, of shams—what kind of a citizen is he going to make in a crisis that demands fundamental faith in the triumph of industry through justice and sincerity?

"The problems affecting this democratic movement will not be solved by young men coming from the schools imbued with the damnable doctrine 'what's the use?' Cynicism is an intellectual sloth. It is a moral atrophy, that exprest in public opinion becomes a social leprosy. Is not our educational system based upon the sham that manual work is degrading? Is it not erected upon a plan that permits favoritism, and offers no substantial rewards to sincere effort to achieve? Will it not pour into the democracy millions, whose pessimistic folly may poison the wells on the way to progress?

"But after we have established something like justice in the school system, it will be necessary to teach youth more practical things than are now generally taught. Having implanted in the boy or girl a conviction of the righteousness of industry, justice, and sincerity, it is necessary to make youth effective."

BANTERING LITERARY DEITIES

IT WAS Matthew Arnold—was it not?—who was rebuked in his day for "bantering the Trinity." Another Arnold, this time Arnold Bennett, has attracted attention here by bantering the gods. This time it is the gods of literature, Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray, with Meredith included for a mild dose. They were all second-raters, Mr. Bennett declares, at least Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray were, and Meredith has been overestimated. Their predominating quality was sentimentalism, and this made them second-rate. They broke the great stream of tradition started by Defoe and swelled by Richardson and Fielding. Richardson became the teacher of European novelists who have gone on profiting by his example and evolved a great school of realistic fiction. England was abashed from such a purpose by "Mrs. Grundy." These are Mr. Bennett's opinions, and he doesn't "care who knows it." Mr. Bennett is one of the most widely read English authors in America to-day, and he has come to our shores to do the usual English thing of "writing us up." His publisher is his host. It is the kind of a visit thought a profitable advertising scheme; and, of course, Mr. Bennett had to equip himself with a bag of tricks to gain the ear of this busy Western world of ours. He seems to have made a good selection, for interviews on this theme appear in various journals. That in *The Times* (New York) proceeds:

ARNOLD BENNETT,

Who doesn't think Dickens and Thackeray "were quite first-rate artists," though "Dickens is very much superior to Thackeray."

> "Remember the first realists were English. France may have surpassed us since, but realism was not a French invention. Defoe was the first great realist. Richardson was the greatest of them all, and then came Fielding.
>
> "Richardson made a great stir, a tremendous stir all over the Continent. In France particularly he was hailed as the greatest writer of fiction that had ever lived. The French got their first notions of what realism was from England—from Richardson.
>
> "Well, then, you see, there came along Sir Walter Scott. Now, he was a sentimentalist; a nice, jolly, Scottish gentleman interested in property, you know, always building houses and so forth, and of course he was an enormously able person, no doubt of that; and when he had a little time to spare from building houses he would write a novel. Oh, don't laugh; he did, it is quite true; you can find it in his correspondence.
>
> "Scott was a scholar to a certain extent, but he was a rank sentimentalist, and I don't care who knows it. If you don't believe me, look at the women he drew. They were all the same, every one of them. He keeps on drawing the same girls over and over again in book after book, and none of them has any color.
>
> "So Scott turned fiction away from the natural channel in which Richardson had led it, and his influence was injurious. Realism is talked of as if it were a new thing, but it is not; realism is the old method, the method of Defoe, Richardson, and Fielding, and romanticism is the modern thing, the innovation. It is an innovation that will not last, that has not lasted. Scott perverted literature from its natural channel, but it is coming back again.
>
> "To give him his due, Scott did create something in English fiction—he created the art of landscape. There isn't a landscape in either Defoe, Richardson, or Fielding. Scott invented it, as far as the novel is concerned, and of course that was a great thing.
>
> "But to make up for this he deflected the course of literature from its natural channel. His influence, it is true, was chiefly felt in England, altho he was the progenitor of the elder Dumas. The great Frenchmen who were Dumas's contemporaries were influenced by the realists even more than by the romanticists. You can find it in their letters; they are always talking about Richardson. They looked upon 'Clarissa Harlowe,' and I think they were perfectly right, as being the greatest thing ever written in its line.
>
> "Then our most excellent late Queen came to the throne, and neither she nor any of her family had any taste whatever in the arts, and things went gradually to pieces from 1840 onward. Dickens and Thackeray appealed to a generation, say, that from 1840 to 1860, which had no taste whatever in any direction."

Pictorial art proves the point as well as literature. "During that time the painters were no good," except Turner, at least all the fashionable ones, declares Mr. Bennett, who returns to the novelists and proceeds vigorously, at least by virtue of himself or his reporter, to say:

> "I don't think either Dickens or Thackeray was a quite first-rate artist. I think Dickens is very much superior to Thackeray. Dickens at his best is very good, but he can fall very badly.
>
> "Between Jane Austen and Thomas Hardy I don't think there was an absolutely great English novel. Not that Hardy is a realist; he is a curious mixture; in fact, there has never been any one like him at all.
>
> "Meredith, I think, is praised too much. A book like 'The Ordeal of Richard Feverel' contains a lot of very poor stuff, and it is very sentimental. I think that after Jane Austen—who, considering that she lived a retired life and was a spinster, had quite an extraordinary outlook—there was no novelist of Fielding's rank until Hardy."

Mr. Bennett shows himself human after all, when he is asked about Charles Reade. He admits the blunder a man may make when he tries to generalize in a minute; and he goes on, with the reporter now and then offering a suggestion:

> "'Here I have been steaming ahead with generalizations, and I had forgotten all about "The Cloister and the Hearth." That book was a first-class thing, and my cocksure talk about Jane Austen and Thomas Hardy simply failed to take it into account. I will amend what I have said so far as to take in "The Cloister and the Hearth." But it was not realistic, any more than Hardy is realistic; it was a sort of half-and-half.'
>
> "'You won't make any exception in favor of George Eliot?' suggested the reporter.
>
> "'No, no!' cried Mr. Bennett. 'She could not construct. Even in her best work you will find chapter after chapter which begins very well, but before you get to the end of the chapter the effect is all blurred over. She is clever in dialogue, but that's about all.
>
> "'And then remember that all these people were interested in philanthropic and social and religious theories. And they were all afraid of the public—oh, yes, admittedly; you can find it in their letters. Mrs. Grundy was their terror. Thackeray says more than once in his letters that in such and such a case he would have liked to tell the whole truth, but he dared not.'
>
> "'If romanticism is a bad thing, was Stevenson's influence wholly evil?' asked the reporter.
>
> "'No, he did some little good,' said Mr. Bennett, after considering—'the style, you know. I don't regard his style as being great at all, but he liked style, you see, whereas Dickens and Thackeray never cared tuppence about it. They did their work from month to month, and I don't think you can do first-class work, high-class work, in that way.
>
> "'Now these opinions may be new on this side of the Atlantic, but they are not new on the other. I have exprest them in print many a time, and every time I do there is a howl of execration because Bennett is trying to tear down Dickens and Thackeray. But I can't help it; it's the truth, and I've got to say it.'"

Mr. Bennett admits he doesn't know much about America—but he hopes to know more. He thinks the fault with many American novelists may be that they are afraid of being American.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

METHODISM AND HIGHER CRITICISM

"IF WE HAVE LOST anything, it is in spiritual fervor—passion," says the Methodist *Zion's Herald* (Boston) in its inventory of the results of the Ecumenical Conference recently held in Toronto. It is said somewhat regretfully, and with an admission that the gains are not altogether a compensation. That Methodism has become "decidedly modern in spirit," however, is "the one thing that has come out clearly from the deliberations" of this Assembly, adds this journal. It recalls the fact that Wesley was "essentially modern" in his day. Dr. Buckley, of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), even claimed him for a higher critic. At all events, "his sons of the present generation have not forsaken his spirit." Much comment is drawn from the religious press by the attitude taken by the Assembly on the subject of the higher criticism. A discussion of the subject was precipitated by Prof. A. A. Peake, of the Primitive Methodist Church, England, who read a paper on the "Permanent Results of Biblical Criticism." *The Michigan Christian Advocate* (Detroit) gives these results of the discussion:

METHODISTS OF ALL SHADES MEETING IN TORONTO IN THEIR

This body, which embraces delegates from all branches of this evangelical denomination, has no jurisdiction over the policy of

> "Most of the speakers were decidedly in favor of the acceptance of all truth, regardless of its bearing upon traditional views.
>
> "Truth of whatever kind is mighty and will prevail in the end. Church opposition would not stop the higher criticism, any more than Roman Catholic assumption will stop Protestantism.
>
> "But Methodism proposes to move cautiously. Wesley and Adam Clarke set the pattern. They were higher critics of the constructive type, and no Methodist preacher can afford to be anything else.
>
> "Absolute honesty in search of truth is an indispensable qualification of constructive higher criticism, and reverent regard for sacred things is another.
>
> "The critic who finds more satisfaction in undermining a foundation than he does in rearing a solid structure is not of the type that can conserve important truth. The Christian is a truth-seeker with his heart stayed upon the foundation of all truth.
>
> "The Methodist higher critic is and must be one who knows Christ by heart experience. An unconverted higher critic lacks the first qualification for constructive work. He is of no direct use to the church. And moreover, the devout higher critic, especially a preacher, has a calling higher and more important than criticism, and that is, to make Christ known as the Savior.
>
> "Higher criticism in the average pulpit is out of place. It is enough to give the results of such criticism when these results are well established, and not bother with tentative propositions which may never come true.
>
> "Real truth won't spoil by biding its time. Better old truth without error than hurtful error sugar-coated with a semblance of truth."

Dr. Buckley in *The Christian Advocate* (New York) reports that the Assembly was not unanimous in its adoption of advanced positions:

> "The discussion of 'Biblical Criticism' created a great interest and divided the body into those who believe that there is no place for higher criticism as such, those who believe it to be necessary and right, and those who go too far."

The Watchman and Morning Star (Baptist, Boston) observes that in the debate "Methodist hard sense and a sound spiritual faith were equally in evidence." *The Catholic Register and Canadian Extension* (Toronto), on the contrary, thinks the debate one of the "pathetic" features of the session, adding:

> "We can well remember the day when Catholics throughout the world were pictured as the enemies of the Bible, simply because the Church insisted that every Tom, Dick, and Harry was not competent to interpret it as they pleased. The Toms, Dicks, and Harrys of our Methodist brethren have certainly been instrumental in creating a great deal of confusion in their own fold, and, after we have read their utterances, we are not surprized at *The Guardian's* admission that Methodism somehow is losing its grip all along the line. These Methodist critics of the pulpit who are preaching their doubts have unsettled the simple faith of the rank and file; and, in the course of the debate, the pathetic admission stands out forcibly that the people sitting in the pews are looking wistfully and vainly to the pulpits for the assurance that there is at least some one thing upon which Methodist faith can rest."

A great field for union will be found when the Methodist bodies of the world come to consider getting together. As *The Pacific Christian Advocate* (Portland) enumerates the branches here met in deliberative, but not executive, session there were—

> "Representatives, about 500 in number, from England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Japan, China, Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Sierra Leone, Ceylon, India, West Indies, Hawaii, Bermuda, Newfoundland, the United States, and many other countries where the Methodist flag is unfurled and where Methodism has been established by the aggressive zeal and indefatigable endeavor of the followers of John Wesley. The churches represented are: The Wesleyan Methodist Church, Primitive Methodist, United Methodist, Irish Methodist, Wesleyan Reform Union, Independent Methodist, French Methodist, South African, and Methodist Church of Australia—these from the Western section. To them must be added

now those of the Eastern section, including the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Methodist Church of Canada, Methodist Protestant, African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Colored Methodist Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodist Connection, Primitive Methodist, Union African Methodist Episcopal, British Methodist Episcopal, Japan Methodist. and our own Methodist Episcopal Church."

PAPAL RULE IN JERUSALEM

THE PROPOSAL, bruited in the cable dispatches, to found a temporal domain for the Pope in the city where the founder of Christianity was hailed "King of the Jews," fails to elicit any enthusiasm from either Jews or Catholics in this country. The plan attributed to Italy to take possession of the Holy Land, abolish Moslem sovereignty there, and set up Pius X. on the throne of Godfrey in exchange for the narrower realm of the Vatican is dismissed by a Catholic editor with the remark that neither the Pope nor the Italian people would agree to it. And the Pittsburg *Jewish Criterion* fears that such a change "would not only destroy the Jewish movement of colonization in Asia Minor, but also forbid residence or travel in the land of the Jews to any one except Christians." As given in a dispatch to *L'Italia* (Chicago), and translated in *The Republic* (Boston), the project is stated thus:

ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE WHICH ASSEMBLES ONCE IN TEN YEARS.

any of its allied organizations. It meets for deliberative purposes only, giving its attention to questions of faith and comity.

> "That Italy will demand the cession of Jerusalem and the Holy Land as indemnification for the expense incurred in the war with Turkey over Tripoli.
>
> "That the Holy Land will be presented to the Pope, thus restoring to him temporal power.
>
> "That this will bring about a reconciliation between the Vatican and the Quirinal, bringing to an end the self-imposed retirement of the Holy Father since the Papal States in Italy were seized by the Italian Government.
>
> "That for the first time since the days of the Crusades the cross will replace the crescent in the land most sacred to those professing the Christian religion."

This would be "a losing game" for Italy, thinks *The Republic*, which speaks for the Catholics of Boston, for "the material value of the Pope resident in Rome to that city is simply incalculable, and the Italian Government knows it." In this editor's opinion, "no Catholic will ever imagine that Italy can solve the Papal question in the fashion inferential from the cable correspondent of *L'Italia*." He continues:

> "It is not easier to think of the Pope deserting Rome than it is to think of Italy wanting His Holiness to leave Rome. Both are in the region of wild improbability. . . . . . .
>
> "That the Pope has lost nothing of his moral power in Christendom, and elsewhere, and that the Church has enlarged her borders, both by new spiritual conquests and still more marvelous reconquests, are no arguments in justification of her despoilment in her center of government. . . . . . .
>
> "Every one would rejoice to see cordial relations between the Pope and the King of Italy; but these can come only on a basis of justice; and the Pope's word as to what shall be just is the important word.
>
> "Meantime, however, it would be no more than fitting that the land in which Christianity had its beginning, the land sanctified by the footsteps of Christ himself, should be under Christian rule; and whatsoever Power brings this to pass can, we believe, be trusted to accomplish the task fairly, and to win the world's gratitude as well."

According to *The Jewish Criterion* (Pittsburg) this dispatch has stirred up some agitation and fear in Jewish circles. It quotes, for instance, a prominent Chicago rabbi as saying:

> "Italy has always been friendly to the Jews. . . . I don't believe that there would be much difference religiously in Palestine under Italian rule, but with the Church in temporal power there would be a new face on the matter altogether. If the Church should get Palestine, there would be no chance for the Jew there. The Zionist movement would be stopt, surely.
>
> "I don't know what the Pope would do with the Jews now in Palestine. There are 50,000 in Jerusalem. There might be great danger in the situation as I see it. The Pope might make Palestine entirely Christian and drive out both Jew and Mohammedan. There has been a threefold conflict there for ages. The Mohammedans hold the land, and it is holy in their eyes. The Christians have their sepulcher of Jesus, and the Jews turn their eyes thither to see the places where their ancestors lived and taught. Under Turkish rule the Jews in Palestine have lived comfortably, for the Turks are kindly disposed toward them. Under a papal rule I fear it would be different. I hope that the rumor is untrue."

Another rabbi quoted in this paper is likewise apprehensive, remarking that the Catholic Church "has never given up hope of getting back the Holy Land and especially its holy city, Jerusalem." He adds:

> "I should fear any attempt on the part of the Church to establish temporal power in Palestine. The Young Turks have been tolerant, but I feel certain that the situation would be different if the Turkish rule were superseded by that of the Church. I fear that it would be hard on the Jews in their own land. It would probably make Jerusalem a purely Christian city. It might drive the Jews out of all Palestine and the Mohammedans along with them. Certainly it would stop the Zionistic movement. I imagine that the Church would attempt a colonization of its own, bringing Christians into Asia."

All that an interviewer could get on the subject from Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, however, was this laconic statement:

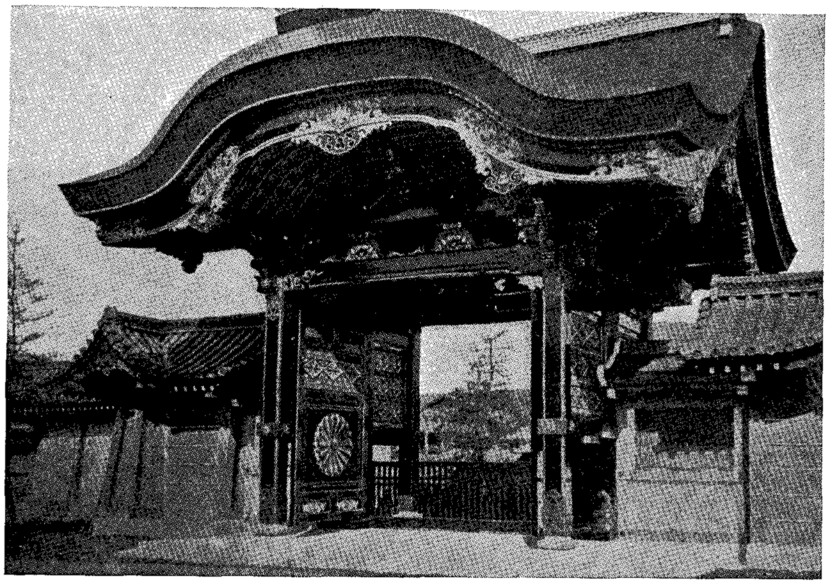
> "I have not been in communication with the King of Italy, and so know nothing about what Italy purposes to do about Jerusalem or the Holy Land."

A SETBACK FOR CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN

JAPAN'S recent attack of nerves has led to a policy of religious reaction. This is not unnatural when it is considered that the plot to assassinate the Emperor, for which twelve Japanese Socialists were executed last January, was, in the Japanese view, a crime against the deity itself. For in Japan the Emperor is regarded as a deity, directly descended from the sun-goddess. In the Japanese mind Christianity and "dangerous teaching," "the current synonym for anarchy and Socialism," come from the West and therefore must have some internal connection.

"The fact remains," says Mr. William T. Ellis in *The Continent* (Chicago), "that the Japanese officials, hitherto tolerant of all religions and not long ago contemplating the adoption of Christianity as the national religion, are to-day doing all in their power to discredit it." Their logic appears to run something like this:

> "Christianity comes from the West; Socialism comes from the West. Therefore they must have much in common and both be dangerous. Prime Minister Katsura himself has publicly spoken of America as the source of the anarchistic teachings which are troubling Japan."



SYMBOL OF JAPAN'S RELIGIOUS REACTION.

New Buddhist temple gates in Kyoto at whose dedication people flocked in enormous crowds—some say as many as a million.

Mr. Ellis points out three aspects of Japan's religious reaction:

> "The first, which has given astonishment to even the closest observers of conditions, was the great outpouring of Buddhists in May at the dedication of three new gates for the Hohnwanji temple in Kyoto. The gates replace three famous ones destroyed by fire at the time of the restoration. This year is the 600th anniversary of Shinron, the founder of the popular Shin sect of Buddhism. The original gates were set up in the time of Hideyoshi, near the end of the sixteenth century. The first is the 'Emperor's gate,' and bears the imperial chrysanthemum; the second is the 'Sammon,' or front gate, and the third is the Amida gate. The present gates cost immense sums of money, and were contributed by three merchant princes of Kyoto, Osaka, and Nagoya. They represent the ancient Japanese builders' art at its best.
>
> "The occasion was made to appeal to the historic, the patriotic, the artistic, and the religious spirit of the people. All available agencies were employed to make the celebration one of nation-wide significance. So an amazing stream of people from all parts of the Empire poured into Kyoto during the celebration. Scores of thousands crowded into the courtyard day after day—different persons each day—to hear the speaking. The numbers seemed to stagger computation. A million was the lowest estimate I heard. 'Nobody can say after this that Buddhism has lost its hold upon the people,' remarked a missionary to me; and he then proceeded to talk about a readjustment of Christian methods and point of view. This dedication of the gates—shrewdly emphasizing, as it did, the relation of the Emperor to the old religion—was in the nature of a dress parade of Buddhism, and a challenge to the Western religion."

A second aspect is "the stressing of the Shinto rites in the schools." As we see:

> "The Government has practically revived Shintoism as the national religion. Popularly, it is to be remembered, Shintoism and Buddhism are not regarded as rivals; the average Japanese is both a Buddhist and a Shintoist. Count Okuma told me that he did not regard Shintoism, with its ancestral worship, as incompatible even with Christianity. Willingness to observe the Shinto rites is in some places made a test of patriotism. One close student exprest it as 'the exceedingly strenuous efforts' of the cabinet 'to establish more strongly raw heathenism in this country.' Some of the Government middle schools have erected Shinto shrines in the schools. In a number of places Christian school teachers have been dismissed; elsewhere they are not permitted to attend Christian meetings. I happened in upon a couple of Japanese Christian teachers who were having private Bible study with a missionary, as they dared not display their Christianity by going to church. Parents are taught to keep their children away from mission schools; and most of the latter are suffering decreased attendance on this account. In many interior places, I am told, the idea is being promulgated by the officials that Christianity, Socialism, and anarchism are practically one and the same thing."

The third aspect is the espionage to which churches and Christians are now subjected, and it "sometimes reaches absurd lengths." "All the missionaries accept the fact that the nation is passing through a period of reaction which makes their work most difficult." For example:

> "A police spy was set to watch a weekly meeting for grandmothers established by a mission kindergarten! Most of the churches have spies in attendance upon their services. All have had to submit their membership lists to the police. Members are visited in their homes, or taken to the police station and interrogated. I know of one native pastor whose house was suddenly entered twice by the police and searched from top to bottom, even the flooring being taken up and the ceiling opened. The man himself was put through 'the third degree' by the police for five hours, and, altho nothing was found against him, he is still shadowed by detectives and his mail opened. I have also the addresses of two other native pastors whose houses were searched and their sermons carried off for examination. Cases like these are somewhat exceptional, I believe, and due to the suspicion that members of the church have become Socialists. With Japanese love of detailed thoroughness the officials try to run all influences down to their sources. A veteran American missionary was called upon to show that he did not receive a certain Socialistic paper from this country, altho he had never heard of the existence of such a sheet."

There is, however, a curious disparity between these alarmist views and some others exprest by Mr. Yone Noguchi, the Japanese poet, in *The Independent* (October 19). There we read:

> "There is no greater decadence, I mean in relation to the intellectual Japanese life, than that of Buddhism; it may be not only the fault of the priests, who, in fact, do not pray, neither do they preach. Prof. Paul S. Reinsch mentioned in passing in his article on 'Intellectual Life in Japan' in *The Atlantic Monthly* something about the study of *Hekiganroku* held at the Mitsui Club. I am one of the members for that particular study. I observed the presence of less than thirty people at the last meeting; I wonder where the professor got that figure of 'nearly one thousand members.' It is a society of men of leisure who regard Buddhism, especially the Zen sect Buddhism, with no fire or passion, but as an old curio whose appraisement is always a source of delight."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

CAVOUR'S LIFE AND TIMES

Thayer, William Roscoe. The Life and Times Cavour. 2 vols., pp. 604, 562. New York and Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $7.50 net.

Those who have read Mr. Thayer's "Dawn of Italian Independence" will be glad to read this elaborately detailed history of Italy's deliverance from the enfeebling yoke of a divided rule, and of the great man whose daring genius conceived and carried out his country's emancipation.

Camillo Benso di Cavour was born in the Palazzo Cavour in Turin, in 1810. He was Piedmontese to the backbone; his father counted twenty ancestors of that race. But Camillo showed no infantile precocity; when told that he must learn to read "his sighs were heartrending." He afterward developed remarkable intellectual ability, passed through the Military Academy of Turin, and received his commission as sublieutenant of engineers. But his bent was toward industrial and political life. After traveling abroad, especially in England, he retired to an ancestral estate at Leri, where he labored to introduce to his countrymen modern methods of agriculture. But the dream of his life was revolutionary; he aimed at the union of Italy under an Italian king.

The first step toward this was the employment of the press in promulgating his views. His friends gathered round him and he founded, in 1847, the *Resorgimento*, "the name by which history now designates the great struggle which culminated in the union and independence of Italy." In the next year he entered public life, and as Finance Minister rescued Piedmont from bankruptcy. At this time the Camorra arose with its protest against the tyranny of Ferdinand II.—the "Bomba" of the two Sicilies—and a series of insurrections forced the abandoned Bourbon to grant a constitution, in 1848, to both divisions of his country.

Such was the restoration in Italy, outside Piedmont, in 1849. It became to Cavour the thin edge of the wedge. The next step was to secure a victory over Austria. In this, he won for Italy the alliance of Napoleon III. "Blow-hot, blow-cold, slippery, evasive, inscrutable, deterred by all parties in France, dissuaded by Queen and Cabinet in England, Napoleon was held fast to the compact of Plombières, and forced into the field as champion of Italian independence." The victory of Solferino, however, was barren of results for Italy. The craft of Napoleon III. prevented this and yet Cavour trusted him, for the French Emperor was "under oath to accomplish a certain task, and if he chose could accomplish it, let Europe snarl as it might." He failed to accomplish it, however, but signed the Treaty of Villafranca. "Never was a statesman more amazed" than the Piedmontese Prime Minister "at this treachery of an ally." When Victor Emmanuel protested and talked of prosecuting the war against Austria alone, "Do so," cynically replied Napoleon, "and welcome, but instead of one enemy you might possibly have two." "Cavour was nearly overwhelmed by the realization that peace would blast irretrievably the hopes of Italians." All was retrieved, however, by the genius of Cavour, who, in spite of the impracticable counsels of Mazzini and the wilfulness of Garibaldi, steered his way to the full realization of his dreams. Exactly fifty years ago Italy realized her constitutional unity and independence under a Piedmontese dynasty represented by Victor Emmanuel I. Of the work of this statesman, a greater Camillus than the doughty dictator of the ancient Latin Republic, Mr. Thayer well says: "To Italians Cavour will stand for all time as the builder of their state. Many quarried; he took the blocks, of every size and shape and quality, and made United Italy out of them."

POPE PIUS IX. IN 1855.

Cavour, indeed, was a firm believer in Opportunism. He could bide his time. When he left military service, he spent fifteen years studying agriculture at Leri. His first ministerial portfolio was that of agriculture. After the treachery of Villafranca he retired again, until the moment came for action. He looked upon men who cooperated with him as mere instruments in working out his great design, and, tho he had indulgence for all idiosyncrasies, he relentlessly discarded those unsuited for his work and diligently employed those who subserved his great purpose.

Mr. Thayer's work gives evidence of the great labor he has spent in producing an exhaustive monograph. His clear explanation of the position and character of the Camorra, his exposure of the miserable character of Napoleon III., his characterization of British policy and British statesmanship in the middle of the nineteenth century, are interesting and sometimes picturesque descriptions. The work is weighty and valuable, and the copious bibliography and full index add to the finished scholarship of its execution. It is well illustrated with portraits.

NOTABLE AUTUMN FICTION

Doyle, Arthur Conan. The Last Galley. Pp. 321. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1911. $1.20.

"The Last Galley," which gives the title to this collection of short stories by the creator of "Sherlock Holmes," while a sketch of ancient Carthage and Rome, is only a half-veiled warning to a great and powerful nation that "it is the law of heaven that the world is given to the hardy and the self-denying, while he who would escape the duties of manhood will soon be

(*Continued on page* 807)

From Thayer's "Life and Times of Cavour."

CAVOUR IN 1856. MAZZINI. VICTOR EMMANUEL IN 1857. GARIBALDI IN 1860.

LEADING MEN OF THE PERIOD OF ITALIAN UNIFICATION.

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The many advantages of our 1912 Six are fully described in the new 1912 Locomobile Book, which may be obtained on application.

THE 1912 LOCOMOBILE SIX is offered as a car of the greatest all 'round excellence. It is a thoroughly seasoned, highly developed model. The Locomobile always has been famous for Safety and Reliability, but the 1912 Locomobile Six, in addition to higher efficiency, has set an unapproached standard for comfort.

Ten-Inch Upholstery. This deep, luxurious upholstery creates ease hitherto unknown in motoring. It is not used on any other car. It eliminates fatigue and makes slowing down unnecessary in rough places to favor passengers or car. It is the greatest advance ever made in automobile comfort.

Economy of Fuel. The 1912 Locomobile Six runs farther on a gallon of gasolene than any other "48" six-cylinder car that we know of built anywhere in the world. Twelve miles to the gallon, or better;—Locomobile Sixes have been driven sixteen miles to a gallon. This is the result of our perfected carbureter, moderate weight, and minimum loss in power transmission as achieved in the Locomobile.

Economy in Tire Wear. The 1912 Locomobile Six is moderate in weight without sacrifice of strength. The lightest Six in its class. One horse power for every fifty-seven pounds. Moderate weight combined with perfect chassis balance enables the Locomobile Six to run farther on a set of tires than any competing car.

Seven-Bearing Crank Shaft. A bearing between each cylinder. This is the finest possible construction and should be a feature of every six-cylinder car. Combined with the bronze base of the motor this makes the engine as stable as if it were on a concrete foundation. Short, compact motor with neat bonnet.

Transmission. The 1912 Locomobile Six has a four-speed selective transmission with bronze case. It never gives trouble. Made in the Locomobile works from raw material to finished product. Simple and reliable multiple-disc clutch.

Other Special Features. Horizontal straight line-drive. Two universal joints encased in metal housings instead of the usual leather bags. 135-in. wheel-base. Semi-elliptic rear springs. No power passes through rear springs, thus they give the maximum of comfort. No torsional stress on rear axle. All braking and driving stresses communicated through distance rods. Extra tires carried at the rear. Clear running-boards. No external hinges or door handles.

The Locomobile Company of America

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
AND WORKS:

Bridgeport, Conn.

BRANCHES:
New York Chicago Boston
Philadelphia Atlanta Oakland
Washington San Francisco

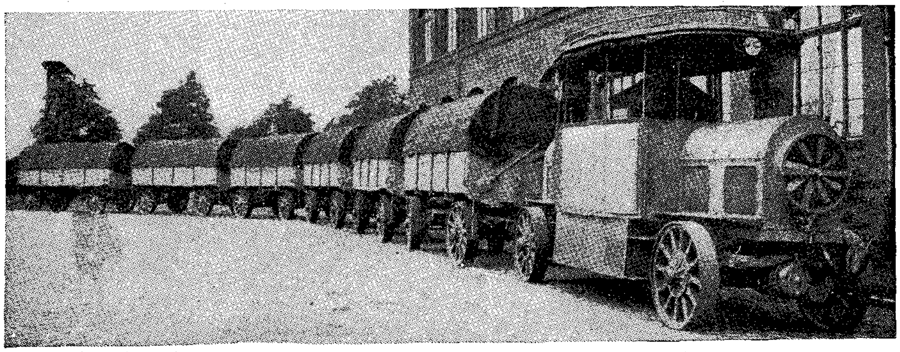
THE BEST BUILT CAR IN AMERICA
Locomobile

MOTOR-TRUCKS AND MOTOR-CARS

LOWER PRICES FOR SOME OF THE CHEAPER CARS

One of the Detroit manufacturers who makes perhaps the best known of the cheaper cars announces an increase in production for the new season to a total of 75,000 cars. Five types of cars will be made, each having the same chassis, and each a four-cylinder 20-horse-power engine. On this chassis the company produces varieties of superstructure that give a roadster, runabout, coupé, and delivery wagon. For next year the company will reduce the price of its touring-car from $780 to $690, the price of its two-passenger runabout from $680 to $590, and that of its three-passenger roadster with rumble, also from $680 to $590. A delivery car will first be made by this company for the new year. Its carrying-capacity will be 750 pounds, and the price, including wind-shield and accessories, $700. Many accessories are also included in the price of the pleasure cars. Some slight changes of a mechanical sort will be made, but the features in the main will remain essentially the same.

In connection with the announcement of this reduction in price, and the intention to make 75,000 cars, statistics are given of the business heretofore done by the company. Of what are known as its “Model T” cars, there are said to be over 100,000 now in use. The present selling organization comprises three large reserve work houses or service stations, thirty branch offices, and more than 3,500 persons who deal in its cars. Its factory is so large that the production of 75,000 will not strain its capacity; over 250 cars per day will have to be produced. In a single month the factory has heretofore produced as many as 250 cars a day. In one month during twenty-six working days it produced 6,013 cars.

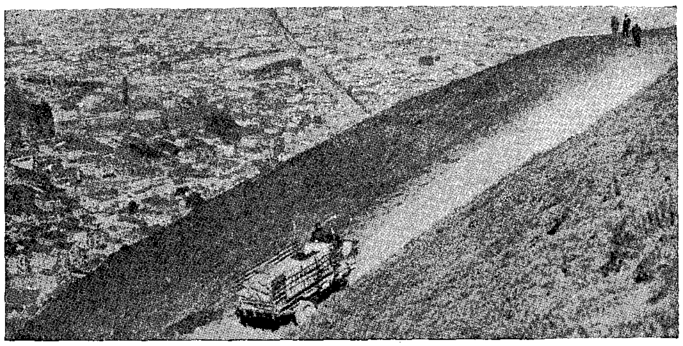

From “The Power Wagon.”

A GERMAN ROAD TRAIN DRAWN BY A GAS-ELECTRIC TRACTOR.

FACTORY COSTS AND SELLING COSTS

The experience of motor-car builders, according to *The Motor World*, has “transferred the maker himself from a mechanic to a business man, has enabled him to assume broader views of trade requirements and trade conditions, and, above all, has permitted him to study his market and to build to its needs, rather than strive to recoup his experimental cost and dispose of the labor of his own hands at the best price he could command.” These changes have been brought about during the period of the commercial upbuilding of the industry, and “account for many things, and among them for modern methods of marketing the finished product.”

While there has been a notable tendency “to continue the heavy burden of costly sales buildings with their elaborate saloon-salesroom effects,” the modern builder of cars, who has grown to be a shrewd business man, “is now continually turning over in his mind the idea that selling cost has not yet been reduced to as low a relative level as has building cost.” Cars are like many other products which cost much more to sell than to make, but the notion is growing that the sales costs of cars are higher than they should be. The writer believes that a new movement along this line of belief has already begun in the industry and that it will be more clearly manifested as the years pass. A staple idea that promises to grow is conservation of rental cost. Within a couple of years he believes that a tangible result will have grown out of present conditions, one of these being that “portions of the big structures along the conventional ‘automobile row’ will be turned to other uses than they now subserve.” While such changes may look superficially like wholesale retrenchment, they will actually be “nothing more than an index of the best business acumen.”


From “The Automobile.”

A TRUCK CLIMBING TWIN PEAKS HILL OVERLOOKING SAN FRANCISCO.

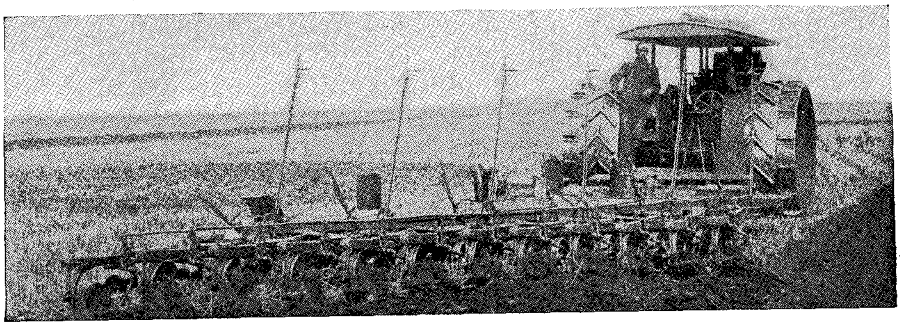
TRUCK SERVICE IN TIMES OF STRIKES

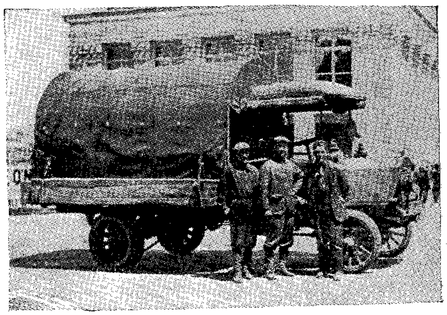
During the English railway strikes of July and August motor-trucks and wagons were employed almost to the limit of their capacity in delivering goods. They became so successful in fact that steps have been taken in order to give assurances of their availability in any future trouble of the kind with transportation systems. Among the services which motor vehicles can perform in a time of strikes are enumerated the following:

1. The carriage of mails where railways are now used.
2. The supply of milk, ice, and necessaries to all hospitals, nursing-homes, and the like.
3. The supply of milk, fish, and perishable produce to London and other large towns.
4. The supply to country villages of stores not produced in or near their area, such as sugar, tea, etc.
5. The carriage of troops or police.
6. The conveyance of passengers if on urgent business in connection with family matters or trade.

This list of uses was compiled in England by an official committee and has been sent out to owners of business vehicles in order

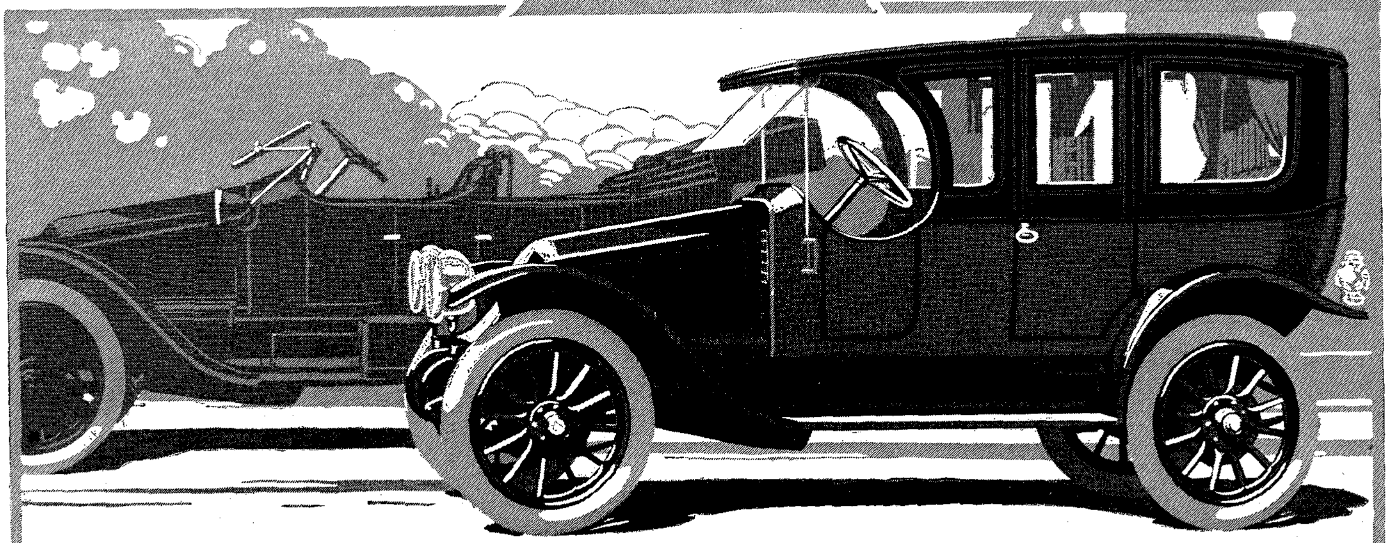
(*Continued on page* 802)


A FORTY-FIVE-HORSE-POWER TRACTOR PULLING A GANG OF TWELVE PLOWS ON A NORTH DAKOTA FARM.


From “The Commercial Vehicle.”

A TRUCK THAT CROSSES THE CONTINENT IN 46½ DAYS.

Franklin



FRANKLIN AIR COOLING REQUIRES NO MECHANISM OR COMPLICATION. IT IS CERTAIN, SIMPLE, POSITIVE. IT IS UNAFFECTED BY WEATHER CONDITIONS. THE WEIGHT AND COMPLICATION OF THE WATER CIRCULATING SYSTEM ARE DISPENSED WITH. THE MOTOR IS QUIET AND FLEXIBLE. HIGHER EFFICIENCY IS SECURED; THE MOTOR IS MORE ECONOMICAL; IT UTILIZES THE FULL POWER OF THE GASOLINE.

SIX-CYLINDER, 30 H. P., "THE LITTLE SIX", FIVE-PASSENGER CAR, $2800.

SIX-CYLINDER, 38 H. P., FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING OR FOUR-PASSENGER TORPEDO-PHAETON, $3500.

SIX-CYLINDER, 38 H. P., SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING, SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES, $4000; LIMOUSINE, $5000.

FOUR-CYLINDER, 25 H. P., FIVE-PASSENGER CAR, $2000.

FOUR-CYLINDER, 18 H. P., RUNABOUT, $1650.

FOUR-CYLINDER, 25 H. P., LIMOUSINE OR LANDAULET, $3000.

ALL PRICES F. O. B. FACTORY, TOP AND GLASS FRONT INCLUDED.

WEIGHT MAKES TIRE EXPENSE. LARGE TIRES ON A LIGHT CAR AFFORD THE ONLY SOLUTION OF TIRE TROUBLE. FRANKLIN CARS ARE LIGHT WEIGHT; TIRES ARE LARGE; THE TIRES GIVE LONG AND SATISFACTORY SERVICE. WE HAVE A TABULATED REPORT OF TIRE SERVICE FROM MANY OWNERS AND WILL MAIL IT ON REQUEST. WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE N Y

Shirley President Suspenders

It's the *spirit* of the gift that counts. A costly, useless trinket means nothing. Show him you really thought about his needs and ease and likes. Get him

SHIRLEY PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS
SLIDING CORD

We pack them in beautiful Christmas boxes for the purpose. They make the ideal gift for the man, **because:**

They're **useful**—every man likes to wear them. They're **Comfortable**—ensuring absolute freedom. They're **healthful**—eliminating pressure. They're Ornamental—making clothes fit better.

SHIRLEY PRESIDENTS mean suspender perfection, to the man. Insist on getting them in the beautiful Holiday Box. All good stores, or direct from the factory, for

50c.

Or, for silk, the last word of suspender luxury,

$1.00

Your money back if he isn't simply Delighted.

If you would like three beautiful Art Panels (no advertising) for framing, send us 10 cents for President Calendar: ready for mailing November 15th.

The C. A. Edgarton Mfg. Co.
SHIRLEY GUARANTEED SUSPENDERS
1734 Main Street **Shirley, Mass.**

$1.00 STOP FRETTING
OVER YOUR XMAS PRESENTS
The most desirable, most suitable, and least expensive of all CORRECT GIFTS is a **dainty**

"LENOX" Combination Xmas Box
Sent to any address prepaid and insured for ONE DOLLAR

Contents of Box designed for MEN:
(1) 3 pairs 6 months guaranteed "Lenox" Hose, choice Black, Tan, Navy, Gray, - - - Value $1.00
(2) Beautiful "Lenox" All Silk Flowing-End "Four in Hand" Tie to match, - - - Value .50
(3) 1 pair of guaranteed quality Suspenders, Value .25
ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR. Total Value $1.75

Contents of Box designed for WOMEN:
(1) 3 pairs 6 months guaranteed "Lenox" Satin Finished Lisle Hose, Black or Tan, - - Value $1.00
(2) 3 beautiful corner embroidered Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs of superior quality, Value .75
ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR. Total Value $1.75

Don't forget to state the size and shades desired.
We refer to Dun's, Bradstreet's, or any bank in N. Y. City
LENOX SILK WORKS, Dept. 24, 5 W. 31st St., New York
We need good Agents.

MOTOR-TRUCKS AND MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page* 800)

to learn if they would be willing, in certain conditions, to place their vehicles at the service of the government in times of strike. Approval has already come "from impartial and important sources." Motor organization having membership fees of $10.50 per year now offer membership to owners of industrial vehicles for one-half that sum, with all the privileges of membership, provided such owners agree to surrender 25 per cent. of their commercial vehicles in times of strike. For this possible service they will get from membership in the association free legal assistance when prosecuted for any act of a driver, cheaper insurance rates, and $7.50 per day as a minimum for the use of a machine, more being paid in case of large carrying capacity. A fund to pay for the charges per day has been guaranteed by the government. Inasmuch as serious strikes seldom happen in London, the arrangement promises to interfere but little with an owner's use of his own vehicle.

DELIVERY WAGONS IN ENGLAND

Statistics heretofore available as to the experience of department stores in using motor-trucks and delivery wagons have been confined chiefly to American sources. The results have generally been distinctly favorable to motor-trucks, as compared with horse-drawn vehicles. *Power Wagon* has now obtained figures derived from the experience of a large department store in London, which maintains a fleet of 56 motor-trucks. These trucks have a measured aggregate mileage of over 1,000,000 a year. Among the trucks are two which, after being five and one-half years in use, have a road record of over 100,000 miles each. They are believed to be still capable of 50,000 additional miles. Each of the 56 trucks covers an average of 63 miles a day, or about 18,000 miles a year. A few average as high as 25,000 miles a year. The longest single run thus far undertaken is on a regular triweekly service from London to Hindhead and Hazelmere, the round trip being about 120 miles.

The experience of this house with long-distance deliveries shows what the truck may do in increasing business. The trip to Hindhead and Hazelmere, which is now made three times a week, was begun by sending a truck on occasions only and to one house whenever the order was large enough to warrant a trip. A monthly service was afterward established until finally residents of the neighborhood, learning of the service, became customers of the London store, in order to secure the delivery by truck. Such in time was the increase that followed, that fortnightly, weekly, and at last triweekly trips became necessary. Since then a triweekly service has been established permanently between London and one or two other suburban centers. A partner in this store, who for many years has had immediate charge of the delivery service, and is thus familiar with the results of horse vehicles, is reported as having said that the store "has actually doubled its road mileage at an extra annual stable expense of only $2,000." He is quoted further:

"Before we started motor-trucks we had 300 horses in our stables; at the present time we have 120 horses. Each machine does the work of at least six horses on an average, and some rounds would take quite eight horses, that is, supposing horses could do the work. By the use of our 56 motors, we have doubled our yearly road mileage, as we have added so many new rounds that could not be undertaken with horses.

"On the supposition that all our present rounds could be done with horses and give satisfaction, which is not the case, we should require between 500 and 600 horses in our stable.

"Taking the average of the last six years, there is a total increase in stable expenses of only $2,000 a year. For that, we have increased our road mileage 100 per cent. In the six years, besides extending all our existing country rounds, we have added 20 new districts by the use of 12 additional motor-trucks."

The writer in *The Power Wagon* adds some further details as to the English side of the motor-delivery business:

"Another feature of peculiar interest to Americans is the relatively low pay with which the motor-truck drivers apparently seem to be satisfied. These English drivers evidently have no exalted notions that they are highly skilled artizans and should be paid as such. They receive, on an average, $7.75 a week each, which in London would have the purchasing equivalent of not more than $12 a week in Chicago or New York, taking everything into consideration.

"Porters who attend to the loading and unloading of motor-trucks receive $6.50 a week each, which, at the same equivalent spending-value assumed above, would be equal to about $10.00 a week in Chicago or New York.

"In the extra service of the 12 motor-trucks with a dozen drivers at $7.50 a week each, and as many porters at $6.50 a week, the increased wages amount to $8,700 a year. The total expenses average only $2,000 a year more. 'Had we put on 12 additional horse-drawn vans,' said the merchant, 'each worked by four horses (two working and two resting), the expenses must have been increased by $25,000 a year, including the wages of the 12 porters.'"

THE SECOND-HAND CAR PROBLEM

With the increase in the number of pleasure cars extant, the problem of what to do with second-hand ones, taken in part payment for new cars, becomes more and more serious to makers and dealers. The same methods are not employed by all selling agents, but it is said by *Motor Age* that all practically agree that, as a money-making department, the second-hand business "can not be counted upon to show a profit." Many concerns feel that if they can break even with it at the end of a season, "there is ground for congratulation." The second-hand business, however, has become something of a necessity "in order to move new cars." The aim of the dealer simply is "to get from under as easily as possible." The writer says in detail:

"In most cases the dealer actually loses money in a second-hand car deal, but when coupled with the sale of a new machine a profit shows—not so much generally as would be the case if the new car were sold outright, but still enough to satisfy him because he figures that if he didn't take the

Stomach Troubles
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Produces healthy activity of weak and disordered stomachs. An unexcelled strength builder.

old car in trade he would not sell the new one. Most dealers, when they take an old car in, are satisfied to move it without profit, and because of this there are many real bargains to be found. For instance, an agent will take an old car in at $500 and he will spend $50 more to tune it up. Perhaps the car really is worth $800, but the dealer does not try to get that; he is willing to sell it at $550, providing, of course, the car is part of a deal on a new model. It also is remarked that the owner really can get a better price for his old car than the dealer, for the public seems to be suspicious of the tradesmen, whereas with the owner the excuse that he is getting a higher-priced model or is going out of the city seems to go with the buying public."

Interesting items in the experience of a prominent dealer are then set forth in this article. Some dealers "pay little heed to the cost of turning over an old car," but others, and these are now a growing class, "keep close tab on every expenditure and at the end of the season can tote up just how much the department has cost, and whether it shows a loss or profit." The experience of a dealer in Chicago is outlined.

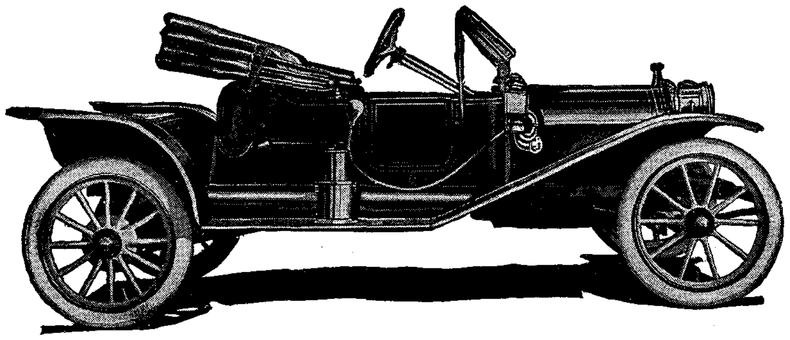
"A filing system is established, the card which contains the history of the deal being an interesting document. On this card is entered the list price of the new car that is the basis of the deal, along with notes as to the extra equipment furnished. Charged also is the work that is done on the old car that is taken in trade. This is under 'cost.' In the other column, 'selling price,' the amount of cash paid is noted, the price allowed on the old car is credited, then the cost is subtracted, which shows the profit on the deal. At any time the dealer can turn to his index case and find out just how each particular sale has figured out.

"In a typical case 'John Smith' bought a new car for $1,221; he had fitted a speedometer which cost $14.25, while also charged up is the matter of freight, $15.19, and a cut-out, $2.56. The card also shows an item of $8 for storage, which, however, the customer does not pay. That is there because the dealer had the car in a storage warehouse for two months in order to keep up his stock, so of course this item necessarily must enter into the calculation and be charged off against the profit. The next item shows the commission that was paid the salesman, $43.80, and the next the work that was done on the old car to make it salable. 'Mr. Smith' had paid $800 in cash and had been allowed $700 in trade on his old car, bringing the total up to $1,500. The dealer paid $1,221 for the car; it cost him $45.75 for extra equipment and labor on the old car and the salesman's commission, bringing his cost up to $1,324.80, and making his profit on the deal $175.20. This, however, is not as big a profit as would have shown had not the old car figured in the deal, so while the dealer made money he also lost it, for if it had been a cash transaction on the one new car he would have cleared $204.80 and made $29.60 more.

"In this deal it will be noted that the salesman is credited only with a commission on the sale of the new car. The system does not include the second-hand car in the deal. If the man who sells the new car also disposed of the old one he gets nothing for his work, but if another salesman markets the old machine then the first man has to pay the latter a commission of four per cent. on the selling price of the veteran, which in this case would be $28. Therefore, there is an incentive for the original salesman to also get rid of the car he has taken in trade.

"The main idea is to sell new cars rather than make a profit on the old one. The

Public demand produced this Roaster



Hupmobile Roadster—$850

F. O. B. Detroit, including complete equipment of top, windshield, gas headlights and generator, oil lamps, tools and horn. 110 inch wheelbase, two passenger body, with gasoline tank and highly finished steel tool and accessory box mounted on rear deck. Ample room for baggage and extra tires. Four cylinders, 20 H. P., sliding gears, Bosch magneto.

Hupmobile

You can thank the insistence of the motor-buying public for this new Hupmobile Roadster.

Newspaper reports of the impressive performances of the World-Touring Hupmobile have had a three-fold effect.

They have stimulated, everywhere, the always-extraordinary demand for the Hupmobile Touring Car and the Hupmobile Runabout.

And, in addition, they have given rise to a new demand; which has voiced itself in a persistent call, from all parts of the country, for a Hupmobile Roadster with the same chassis and the longer wheelbase of the globe-girdling car.

The achievements of the World-Touring Car—which is winning new honors at this writing in far-off India—have fired the public imagination, and advocates of the roadster, everywhere, have urged our dealers to give them a Hupmobile of that type.

So, here you have it—a Roadster with the specifications which have proven so marvelously efficient in the 25,000 miles of land travel credited to the Hupmobile Touring Car since it left Detroit last November; and the thousands of touring cars in use in all parts of the world.

Having its two seats midway between front and rear axles, and with the flexible springs and long wheelbase of the touring car, the Roadster is a particularly easy-riding car. Thus it is especially fitted for road work.

Its power plant and other mechanical features are identical with those which have given the Hupmobile its high reputation for durability, long life and efficiency; and you can see for yourself that it is one of the most beautiful members of the notable Hupmobile line.

The tool box on the rear deck can be removed, affording an extra large carrying space for the individual requirements of owners for touring or for commercial purposes.

We have produced a new portfolio picturing the trip of the World-Touring Car, with views of Australia, New Zealand, India, the Philippines, China, Japan and other countries, which is like a miniature edition of the travels of Burton Holmes or Frank Carpenter.

Use the coupon and secure a copy of the first edition, which is now ready.

HUPP MOTOR CAR CO., 1243 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

THE HUPMOBILE WORLD TOUR

The World-Touring Hupmobile left Detroit last November.
It is now in India.
It has traveled some 25,000 miles on land, under its own power.
It has crossed the United States; toured the Hawaiian Islands and climbed to the smoking crater of the Volcano Kilauea.
It has penetrated the Philippine wilderness, going where no other car has ever ventured; it has climbed the steepest mountain slopes of Australia and New Zealand.
It was one of the very first cars to attempt an extended tour of mountainous Japan.
It has gone into China.
No other car has ever attempted a trip of the severity or duration of this tour.
Before the Hupmobile's return to Detroit early in 1912, it will have visited North Africa and Egypt and toured the continent of Europe.
Many pictures, showing some of the difficulties from which the Hupmobile has emerged triumphant, are contained in the portfolio covering the Oriental section of the tour.

Send the coupon to-day for this illustrated booklet

Hupp Motor Car Co.
1243 Jefferson Av.
Detroit, Mich.

Mail me your portfolio "The Conquest of the Orient."

Name..........................

....

Address..........................

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YOU DRIVE FAST

Safety depends on efficient signalling.

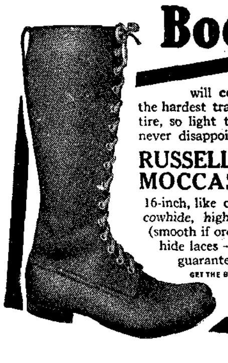
The "SAMSON" Electric Auto Horn will clear the way.

LOUD
SIMPLE
STRONG
RELIABLE

The "SAMSON" gives a polite warning. Its loud, strong, persuasive, musical tones never startle nor offend. Write for circular and special price today.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC COMPANY
6419 S. STATE STREET, CHICAGO

Send for My Moccasin Book



Read about how I make boots that will **comfortably** stand the grief of the hardest travel — boots so soft they never tire, so light they never drag, so tough they never disappoint.

RUSSELL'S Never Leak MOCCASIN BOOTS $6.

16-inch, like cut. Extra select tan chrome cowhide, highest grade soles, hob nailed (smooth if ordered) guarded counters, rawhide laces — and a positive money back guarantee of fit and service.

GET THE BOOK OF MY FULL LINE FOR HOUSE AND TRAIL

W. C. Russell Moccasin Company Factory M BERLIN, WIS.

price put on the latter is what the dealer allows the customer, plus what it costs to make it marketable. The salesman does not set the price to be allowed on the old car; that is a matter settled by the head of the house. It setting the price he figures on a 50 per cent. depreciation on 1911 models, and an additional depreciation of 10 per cent. on 1910 and 1909. Farther back than that he does not go, the line being drawn at 1909. It has been discovered that buyers nowadays do not look so much at the 'vintage' of the car as they do its condition, which accounts for the comparatively small depreciation on two-year-old cars in comparison with 1911 models. Cars older than that have to be disposed of by their owners, but this does not mean necessarily that the old ones which have been Oslerized by the dealer are candidates for the scrap pile. It has been demonstrated more than once that a car always is salable provided the price is right, and that no matter how old it is it generally can bring at least $200, there always being some one looking for a bargain."

GASOLINE FROM NATURAL GAS

The supply of gasoline promises in future to be notably increased through production by condensation from natural gas. The industry has already been begun in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio and *The Motor World* says, " It is likely in the not far distant future to reach such proportions as to have a well-defined bearing on the automobile industry." While it has long been known that gasoline could be extracted from natural gas, "it is only recently that the industry has become of sufficient importance to attract attention." Dozens of small compressor plants already exist in the natural gas fields and "are being operated profitably." Problems in connection with the industry still remain to be solved, however. As to the progress already made, Frank P. Petersen in *The Industrial World* says:

"But little publicity was given to the early ventures along the lines that led to success, each experimenter holding to the belief that strong latent possibilities for wealth lay in his ability to keep quiet, and either sell at profit the experience gained in the successful development of his ideas, or limit the production of a very valuable by-product to his own properties.

"All this was well enough and perfectly consistent with the keen perception of the man wide awake to the possibilities of such a promising industry, if—and that 'if' was a most annoying affair—a means only could be devised for a right application of the process in the avoidance of disastrous mistakes in what to undertake and what to let alone. It developed that certain gases on the dividing line between those that could be strongly suspected of being productive and non-productive were quite productive. This naturally led back to the conclusion that all gases might be productive.

"When the chemist was called into the question, he frankly confest that no precedent had been worked out that could throw any light on the subject so far as the laboratory was involved. The experimenter was left pretty much to his own resources, to the alternative of blindly guessing at the matter, or expensive investigation of the desirability of every gas which it was proposed to work.

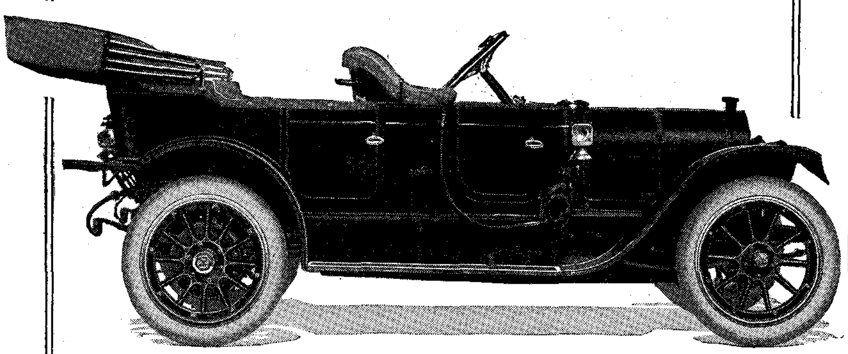
"The pioneers seeking to develop the industry were peculiarly favored with physical field-environments that contribute most effectively to easy and assured success in an undertaking. The age of the wells, the general favorable formation of the producing strata, the character of the oil and

POPE QUALITY HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED

After you have satisfied yourself that the

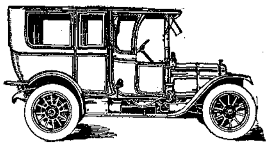
POPE-HARTFORD

Has no superior in any feature



Consider the price—$3000.

With Catalogue Equipment



Limousine with cab sides
and front doors
on 4-cylinder chassis

Pleasure Vehicles { 4-Cyl. 50 h.p. $3000 / 6-Cyl. 60 h.p. $4000
Three Ton Trucks
Public Service Wagons
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gas product, and, in all but one or two instances, the prior application of gas pumping, or vacuum treatment, of the wells to increase oil production constituted a generally very favorable situation to take hold of for easy solution.

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"As a gas it weighs almost exactly twice as much as the same volume of air. As a liquid, it weighs almost exactly (a little over) five pounds per gallon. Air weighs, at sea-level pressure and zero Fahrenheit temperature, 86 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet. Isn't it as easy as a row of pins to see that 1,000 feet of butane would produce about 34 gallons of 'gasoline'?

"While the total volume of the natural condensate available for use is going to be small, comparatively, the fact that it brings back into available place at least its own volume of unavailable refinery product must not be overlooked. As a result the motor consumer may hope to breathe freely for one or two more seasons before his purse must eventually feel the final call to meet the inevitable shortage."

TOURING TO THE PACIFIC

Five car-loads of passengers, in accordance with arrangements which a tourist agency had been making for three months, started from New York for Los Angeles on October 2. Sixteen persons had reserved seats in the five cars. The schedule of the run called for 4,200 miles. A. L. Westgard, who has made notable trips across the continent, was the official pilot. This is not the first transcontinental motor-touring party in which more than two cars were employed, but it is the first in which a definite rate for the trip, including hotel and other expenses, has been made. The scheme grew out of motor-tours already made through the same agency in New England. The rate charged for the trip to the Pacific coast, including all expenses, is $845. It was expected that the cars would reach

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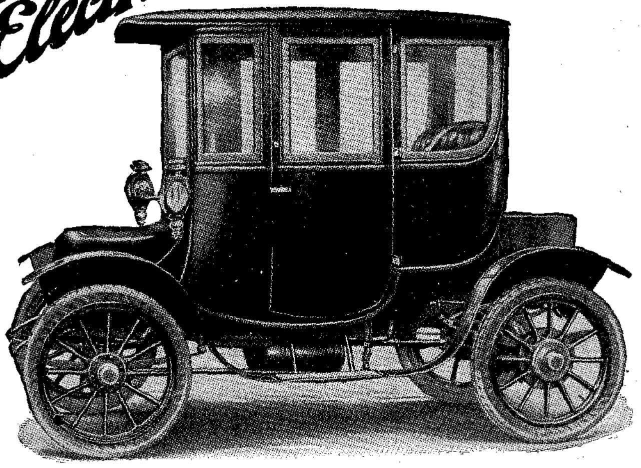

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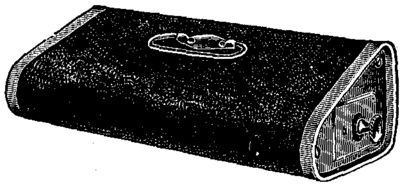
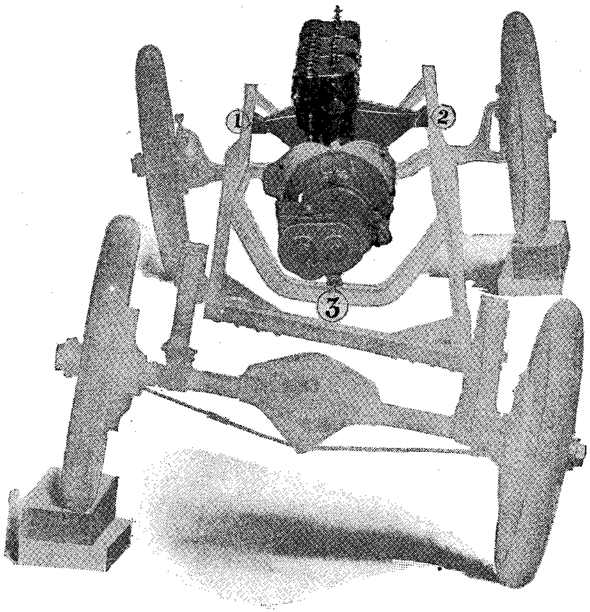


Stevens-Duryea



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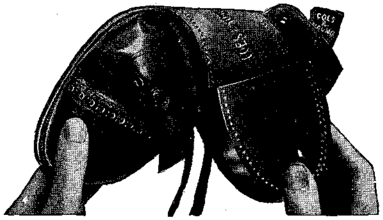

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Los Angeles on November 22, thus making the time from New York a little more than seven weeks. The route chosen is from New York, by way of Albany, to Chicago thence to Davenport, Iowa, Omaha, Kansas City, and by the Sante Fé trail through Colorado and New Mexico. Several passengers were to join the party at Albany and others at more distant points.

END OF THE GLIDDEN TOUR TO JACKSONVILLE

The end of this year's Glidden Tour was reached on Thursday, October 26, when the cars which had left New York on October 14 arrived in Jacksonville. The result as to prizes was that the three Maxwell specials won the Glidden trophy, while fourteen other cars were tied for the Anderson trophy. The correspondent of the New York *Sun* reports that the Maxwell cars "went through the entire run without a single penalization," while another Maxwell car "went through with a perfect score."

The tour is declared by this correspondent to have been "the most strenuous ever held, so far as road conditions are concerned." He adds that the survivors are "thanking their lucky stars that they are safe and sound in Jacksonville." The so-called national highway, over which the tour was to be made, exists for several hundred miles in name only. For much of the distance the roads are not only dangerous, but almost impassable. In Southern Georgia and Northern Florida were found the worst roads of all. On the final day "there was not a piece of good road anywhere." The cars went "plugging along through deep sandy ruts and mudholes, dodging pine stumps, on through turpentine camps, the cars reeling and lurching in the wilderness." Some of the machines having been caught in mudholes had to be pulled out by others the drivers of which had escaped the bad spots. Many cars "will have to undergo extensive repairs to their bent frames, sprung axles, and twisted starting cranks." At least a dozen cars were totally disabled and many were partially wrecked. The Maxwells "stood up under the hardest kind of travel."

The correspondent of the New York *Times* remarks that the one fact demonstrated by the tour is that "most cars to-day are fairly reliable, differing only in power, style, and price." Any car that could make this year's Glidden tour "is unquestionably a good car." Another result of the tour will be a new impetus to the good-roads movement in the South. Bills were heard of along the route in different States, which, when passed by legislatures, will eventually lead to the much-desired national highway to Florida. At present there are some excellent roads on the route, notably in North Carolina. On a single day in that State more than ninety miles were made before noon, and the end of the day's schedule was reached by the middle of the afternoon. Should a good road ever be completed all the way to Florida it will provide a most attractive trip. The last day out on the Glidden tour was "through sections of beautiful country, with a road bordered with water oaks, hung with Florida moss, making a perfect archway overhead, and at other times through stately pines and pure white sand." But of roads proper there were none during that day's travel.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 797*)

stript of the pride, the wealth, and the power, which are the prizes which manhood brings."

Two entirely different styles of work are represented in the present collection, which the author calls "Impressions and Tales." The first part gives us pictures of the past, peopled by Roman celebrities, and has the charm of the old mythological tales with the drama of history wrapt in the glamour of fiction. The second part contains tales of the supernatural, the thrilling, the weird and startling, which the publishers carefully label "not to be read before retiring," particularly "The Silver Mirror" and "The Terror of Blue John Gap." There are humorous touches alternating with bits of pathos and tragedy following close upon the heels of comedy, but there is always the trace of the vigorous mental grasp and the powerful treatment of the master hand.

Hewlett, Maurice. The Song of Renny. Pp. 419. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Hewlett has returned to the field of his earlier successes—that of pure fiction and medieval romance, but it is to be regretted that he should represent a race so entirely devoid of admirable or even decent traits. His mastery over medieval diction is one of his greatest charms, and never are his power and skill more apparent than in his description of startling adventure, family feuds, or deeds of chivalry. The tale is of love and intrigue, family superstitions, and ruthless Fate. There are some dramatic situations in the plot and the motivation seems much clearer and more direct than in the author's other work, but neither the race of Renny nor that of Pikpoyntz possesses a single representative or deed of which it could be justly proud. The House of Renny is represented by three maidens—Sabine, Hold, and Mabilla, and each furnishes a vital part in the struggle to be "Renny of Coldscaur." Sabine's part is sad, sordid, and tragic; Hold's share that of uneventful and colorless existence. With Mabilla's fortunes the family rises and falls, the legendary rune is justified, and she finds her crown in renunciation and her happiness in the prospect of a life spent with Lanceilhot, whose devotion was great enough to guard her against herself.

White, Stewart Edward. The Adventures of Bobby Orde. Pp. 340. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

"Jack Orde" was a popular figure in Mr. White's former "Riverman" stories, and it is quite natural that his ten-year-old son should be the hero of this author's first attempt to write a real boy's book. As Bobby learns of the mysteries of field and gun from his friend and admirer, Mr. Kincaid, the author has a chance to tell in his charming way many of the interesting outdoor facts fascinatingly presented to children or grown-ups. Perhaps it is a little unnatural that so young a lad should have so clearly defined a love-affair or such wonderful detective powers as in the murder trial, but the main thought seems to be to show a sturdy, honest-intentioned kiddie with a mind that works slowly but persistently until a subject is mastered, after which he looks for new worlds to conquer. It is a thoroughly readable book, and contains some precepts in regard to self-government and

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gun-practise that might be advantageously studied by readers of all ages.

Garland, Hamlin. Victor Olnee's Discipline. Pp. 308. New York and London: Harper & Bros. 1911. $1.30.

While there is an interesting love-story woven into this book, it is, primarily, spiritualistic propaganda and contains little else to hold the interest of the reader. Victor Olnee, an athlete at a Western college and nearing his graduation, suddenly discovers, through a newspaper attack upon his mother, that she is a medium, and, realizing that all these years he must have been supported on the proceeds of what, to him, seems a nefarious business, he leaves college determined to defend his mother and support her so that she can be independent of her "voices."

Then comes a struggle: his mother refuses to leave, and, aided by some of her very wealthy clients, who consider it a "privilege" to pay her bills, she finally succeeds in convincing Victor not only that she is honest and sincere in her beliefs, but also converts him to the same. To be frank, we think he was excusable when he took naturally to the luxuries of the Joyce household and the beauty of Leonora Wood; other than that we hardly find it easy to share his conviction, even after the startling and theatrical scene in which the author justifies the medium beyond "the shadow of a doubt."

Abbott, Eleanor Hallowell. The Sick-A-Bed Lady. Pp. 371. New York: The Century Co. 1911. $1.30 net.

Ten of Miss Abbott's stories are here collected into one volume and each is characterized by the same whimsical sense of humor and the same hyphenated terminology. Just what it is that gives the compelling personal charm to most of these sketches, it is difficult to say, but the author gives us the impression that only the best is worth while, whether it be in love, friendship, or business.

Her love-stories are tender, her childish tales bewitching, and, in every case, she seems to get at the realities of life and to represent real human experiences. The laughs she causes are the fascinating chuckly kind that bubble up from a happy heart, and the tears—such as those that slip from the eye when one is touched by a pathetic incident when the throat contracts and a little pain pierces the heart. Miss Abbott does not deal in deep tragedy, but sorrow and joy are depicted with sharp lines and distinct color. One story of the collection excels another only as it appeals to the mood of the reader. We envy any one who can write with such bewitching and sparkling originality such real and gripping stories.

MRS. GOUVERNEUR'S RECOLLECTIONS

Gouverneur, Marian. As I Remember. Pp. 393. New York and London: D. Appleton & Company. 1911. $2 net.

Those who are always eager to read of the doings and goings of the "four hundred," will be delighted with this record of nineteenth-century celebrities who figure so conspicuously in Mrs. Gouverneur's reminiscences. Her own father, James Campbell, was a descendant of a Jacobite who fought at Culloden, and her mother was the daughter of a Captain Hazard who commanded a privateersman during the

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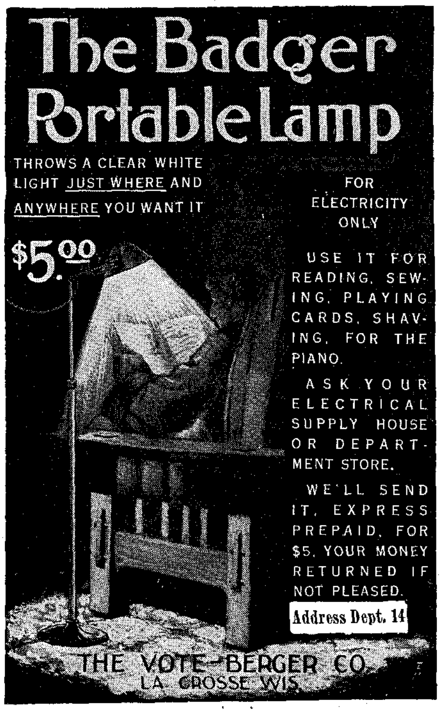

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Revolution. Born in Jamaica, she accompanied her parents to New York and there, at fashionable schools, associated with the daughters of the first families. Those were the days when it was considered bad taste to mention a lady's name in print, when bald heads were not "good form," and when every married woman wore bonnet strings tied demurely under her chin.

These records are not vivid portraitures of life and events, but partake more of the nature of well-bred gossip, first about the aristocratic families whose daughters were her companions at the fashionable schools she attended, and later, after her marriage to Samuel Gouverneur, Jr., grandson of ex-President Monroe, about the intimate friends who figured in her life in Washington and Maryland. Mrs. Gouverneur's memories include a bewildering number of names and genealogical information, some of it more frankly told than the subjects might desire; but, as she says, "In looking backward through the years of a long and active life I have seen varied relays of humanity, all of them acting their parts and filling their appropriate niches—great and small often standing shoulder to shoulder and engaged in the same strife."

It really is remarkable that one person should have known intimately so many famous people, but the anecdotes in regard to the Astors, the Lorillards, President Van Buren, General Scott, and all the others carry a personal interest, and have a real fascination for all celebrity lovers. The author's style is good and she certainly has had many friends of whom she might be proud.

MEREDITH'S COLLECTED WORKS

Meredith, George. The Works of. Vols. XXI. to XXVI. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1911.

The final volumes of the Meredith subscription edition came with the promised sweepings and cleanings of drawers and cupboards in the Meredith literary household. The true Meredithian will *not* grieve, for he is always attent to listen whether the master nods over his task or whether he is keyed up to his most brilliant pitch. The collector of collected editions will inflate with the satisfaction of possessing "all" the master wrote. Students of literature will find a use for things that Meredith was, in his lifetime, content to regard as "unconsidered trifles." The place to enshrine them is, of course, the monumental edition, and only he need complain who has at his disposal but limited shelf-room. This is not to say, however, that these contents of the final prose volumes are useless and unworthy. Some of the shorter tales already exist in fugitive published form, such as "The Tale of Chloe," "Farina," and "The House on the Beach." "The Sentimentalists" is the fragment of a drama carrying with it an added interest from the fact that, tho unfinished, it was thought worthy of representation last year on the stage of a London theater, under the management of Mr. Granville Barker. It succeeded with the elect. The volume of "Miscellaneous Prose"—No. XXIII.—contains the brilliant essay on "The Idea of Comedy" that first appeared as a magazine article, then was expanded into a lecture. Without this wonderful work the key to Meredith's whole criticism of the human comedy would be missing. To be

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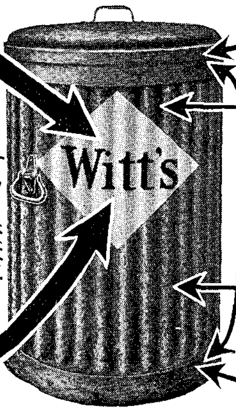
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Two inch corrugations all around can
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sure, it might be discovered by the attentive reader implicit in the novels; it even appears in reflective chapters scattered here and there in the course of his work; but nowhere is his theory of the art of fiction so brilliantly set forth. Besides this the volume contains introductory notices to the work of other writers, graceful handings-on of timorous or unknown writers to a public that must have a "barker" to point for it the way. Three volumes are devoted to the poetry, and here nothing is missed. A feature of these later volumes is the reproductions of illustrations that accompanied the poems on their appearance in such forgotten publications as *Once a Week*. Here are echoes of the golden age of English wood-engraving, for in this medium the designs of Sandys, Millais in his Preraffaelite days, of Hablot K. Browne, are saved for us. In this age of plethoric magazines stuffed with the work of hurried artists who give but casual attention to the literary work they aim to embellish there come reminders of a more leisured time as well as of an identification with the spirit and feeling of the writer.

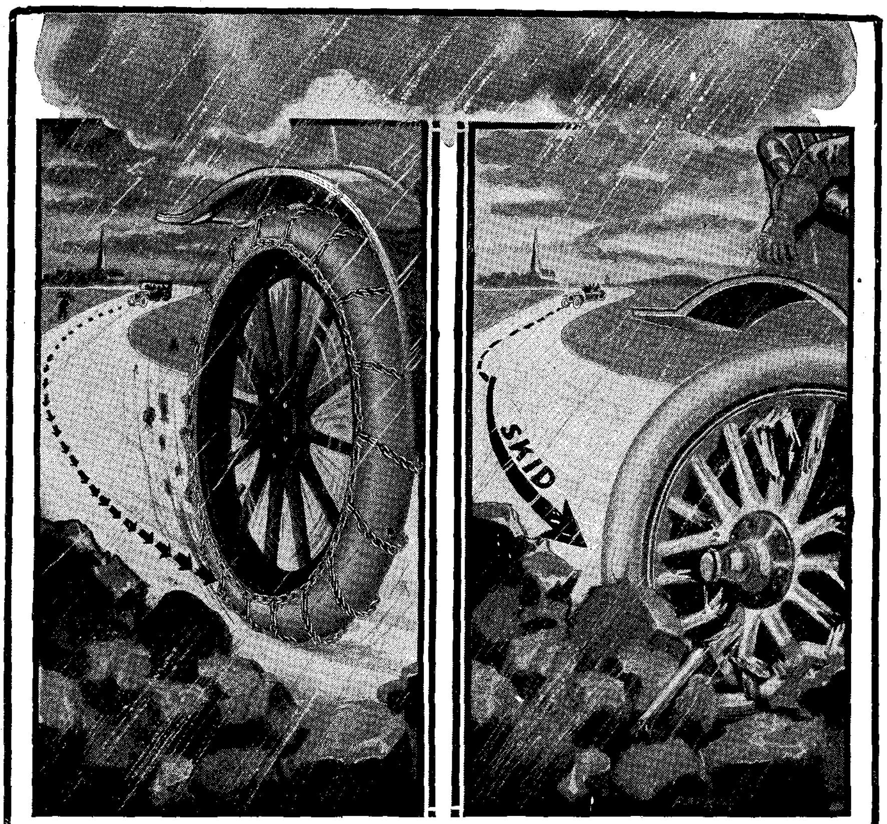
A MEMOIR OF FURNIVALL

Furnivall, Frederick James. A Volume of Personal Record. 8vo, pp. 215. Oxford: Clarendon Press. New York: Henry Frowde. $1.40.

The greatest men are often those of whom the world—*i.e.*, the world in general—knows least, said Wordsworth. The object of those who edited this work is that "due tribute should be paid to a great man and his influence, apart from appreciations of his literary work." Scholars have long known Furnivall for his editorial and critical labors on Chaucer and Shakespeare, for his services as secretary of the British Philological Society, and for his connection with the "New English Dictionary." The present volume reveals him as a man. There is a brief biography of the great philologist by John Monro. Then follow a series of memoirs or brief reminiscences of the author contributed by his friends—among the most eminent of his age—including Walter W. Skeat, Stoppford A. Brooke, Edward Dowden, Anthony Hope, J. J. Jusserand, George A. Macmillan, etc.

Frederick James Furnivall was a great English philologist who brought Ruskin to respect "words as the interpreters of things." His great capacity for friendship, his love of the young, his passion for field sports—are all sympathetically set forth in these memoranda. He founded the Hammersmith Sculling Club for girls and men, and one of the contributors to this volume, Gwendoline Jarvis, remarks, "The Doctor was very keen on sculling, both as a sport and a healthy exercise. The club regattas were a source of great pleasure to him, especially when the list of competitors was a lengthy one. He was especially partial to the girls' races, and encouraged light boat-sculling for both sexes." In one of the illustrations the doctor figures as cox in an eight-oared gig rowed by girls.

The book is a refreshing witness to the fact that Shakespeare's "manhood, learning, gentleness" may still hang together like three graces even in old age. Dr. Furnivall lived to see his eighty-fifth birthday after working "all his life in the cause of truth, alike as to literary facts and to social relations."



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Rain and sleet. A muddy, icy, slippery road.

In the distance a car appeared. Steadily and with perfect traction it rapidly approached. On it came sure as a shuttle in the loom. With speed unchecked it struck the sharp curve. *Yet it did not skid—it did not even slip or swerve from its course a single inch.*

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With speed unchecked the car struck the sharp curve.

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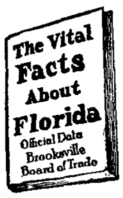
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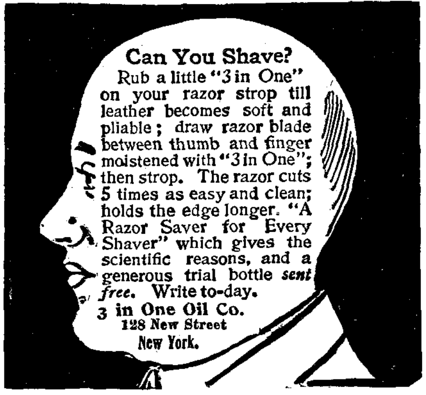

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MISS JEWETT'S LETTERS

Letters of Sarah Orne Jewett, edited by Annie T. Fields. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

The editing of Sarah Orne Jewett's letters could not have fallen into better hands than those of Mrs. James T. Fields, her lifelong and intimate friend, who brings to the work personal affection, deepest appreciation, and a comprehension of all the characteristics that contributed to Miss Jewett's personality. Letters—good ones—always reveal the real character of the writer, and these letters certainly stand the test. There are letters to Annie Fields, T. B. Aldrich, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mrs. Sarah Whitman, Harriet Prescott Spofford, and many other notables, and each glows with the ambition of the writer, her appreciation of the work done by others, and her great desire to communicate to them her tribute of admiration. In a charming and intimate way she alludes to her own family and friends, betraying her tender devotion for them all, and refers to the famous among her acquaintances with illuminating frankness. No topic of current events is too trivial to be considered by her. Literature, war, politics, and science all receive careful attention and usually a decisive opinion. Whether she is in her own beloved Maine or traveling the Continent with famous friends, she writes of nature with a faithfulness and power that could exist only in one who loved it deeply. The birds, the clouds, the green fields, are all messengers of beauty, and her method of expression is so whimsical that the reader must see with her eyes. Of her own stories she says: "They used to be as long as yardsticks, they are now as long as spools, and they will soon be the size of old-fashioned peppermints, and have neither beginning nor end, but shape and flavor may still be left them, and a kind public may still accept when there is nothing else."

A CROWN PRINCESS' STORY

Luisa of Tuscany. My Own Story. Pp. 367. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1911. $3.50.

So much publicity has been accorded the story of Luisa, former Crown Princess of Saxony, including the court scandal preceding and following her departure from court, that it is interesting to hear her side of the affair as she tells it in "My Own Story," and which she claims she has written to protect her sons from "mendacious assertions," and to prevent "future historians of the houses of Saxony and Hapsburg from perpetuating errors through lack of contradiction." According to her own record Luisa came from a "queer" family: Niece of "John Orth," who disappeared from his country on account of political pique, granddaughter of the scandal-tinged old man who kept six hundred watches ticking in his room, and cousin of that Rudolph whose death was so bedded in intrigue, scandal, and murder.

She does not disclaim an erratic disposition, and tries to make her readers understand the point of view of such a nature as hers under the restraint of court conventions and etiquette. It is here the strength of her narrative lies—if strength it has—in the merciless arraignment of the inflexibility of the rules and regulations that beset royal children. Humanity, per-

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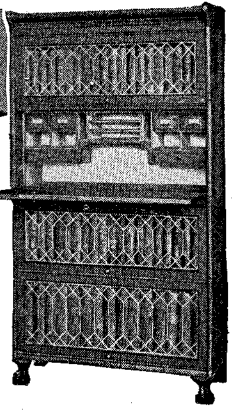

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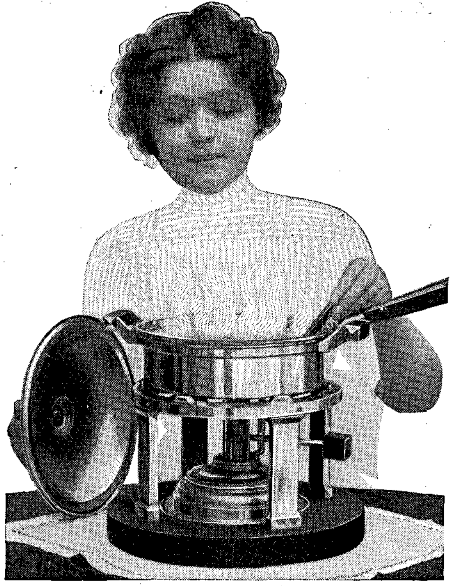

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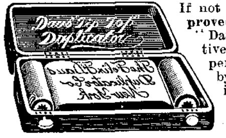
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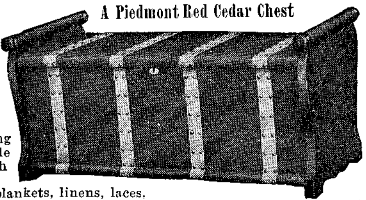

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sonality, and individuality are all sacrificed to the creation of automatons, the "rulers to be." Naturally "My Own Story" gives no damaging facts about its author and certainly her description of her father-in-law and his family is anything but attractive; but if Frederick-August was as good as she portrays him, and if she was as proud and happy with her children as she claims, it does not seem necessary that she should have taken the step she did in order to free herself from persecution and misunderstanding. Most of all, the book proves that families tho royal have the same characteristics as ordinary mortals, and, while she relates many stories of the Hapsburgs, the book will be of no vital importance in the history of Saxony. Of herself she relates only the most innocent of escapades, and, according to her own account, she was a victim of unjust influence, the adored of her people, and a much-maligned woman.

EDWARD DWELLY'S "GAELIC DICTIONARY"

Dwelly, Edward. The Illustrated Gaelic Dictionary, specially designed for beginners and for use in schools, including every Gaelic word in all the other Gaelic Dictionaries and printed books, as well as an immense number never in print before. In 3 vols., pp. 1053. Printed and published by the author at Fleet, Hants, England.

Begun in 1881, "The Illustrated Gaelic Dictionary," on which Mr. Edward Dwelly has spent the past thirty years, has recently been completed and forms a valuable contribution to the language of which it treats. The author has produced three volumes containing 1,053 pages, which are freely illustrated. The work was not only compiled and edited, but set in type and printed by the indefatigable editor himself. In the main the vocabulary is based on that of MacLeod and Dewar, so much appreciated by Gaelic students. All the words not given by MacLeod and Dewar, but which appear in any of the other Gaelic Dictionaries, are now included besides some thousands of words gathered from common speech and the whole range of modern Scottish Gaelic literature, including the Gaelic names of plants, diseases, and birds, technical terms, etc., compiled from lists given in pamphlets and periodicals from time to time.

In his preface Mr. Dwelly takes occasion to thank the late King Edward for awarding him a Civil List pension when only about one-half of his dictionary had been issued to the public. His Majesty's lamentable death was one of the shadows that mars the Compiler's pleasure at the completion of his life-work, by preventing the possibility of his offering a copy to that King. The great expense entailed by the publication of a book of this magnitude single-handed, is always a constant and heavy drain on the income of any one, and had it not been for the receipt of this pension, the continuation of the publication beyond page 600 would have been postponed at least for many years.

Of the mechanical side of his work Mr. Dwelly says: "I have set up every letter of the type myself from beginning to end, and the only assistance I have had in connection with the printing of this book has been the occasional distribution of type by members of my family amounting to nearly forty pages, and by others to ten pages—in all under fifty pages."

Following the last page of the vocabulary is a list of subscribers on which the editor

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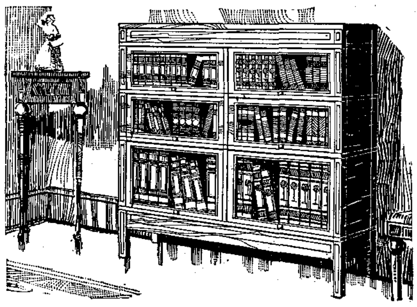

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comments: "As the length of above list may induce thoughtless persons to think that I am 'making a good thing' out of the publication of this Dictionary (and, in fact, such a happy state of things has been hinted to me several times) I feel that some explanation is due from me. Quite another two pages could be filled with the names of those who have only paid a small proportion of their subscriptions, or who have paid nothing at all, in spite of many urgent applications for payment. I fixt the price of the parts at 6½d. each, post free, being the actual cost of materials used, not including repairs to machinery, etc., working hard all the best years of my life for benefit of Gaelic students, quite free of charge. Many complained that they could not pay so much as 6½d. a part, which represented the enormous sum of 1¾d. per month! Why, any ordinary individual spends more than that in matches or ink. On making an extract of the amount of unpaid subscriptions at time of going to press, I was dismayed to find it reach a total of £72, 1s. 3d. I think I have made it plain now that it is the Gaelic-reading public who have 'made a good thing' of this Gaelic Dictionary, and *not the unfortunate* compiler." "The Unfortunate Compiler" deserves unstinted praise and the thanks of the public at large for having made available so large a vocabulary of Gaelic terms. After so many years of labor well may he cite the Gaelic proverb: "Beginning is a day's work"—and add: "But finishing is the work of a lifetime."

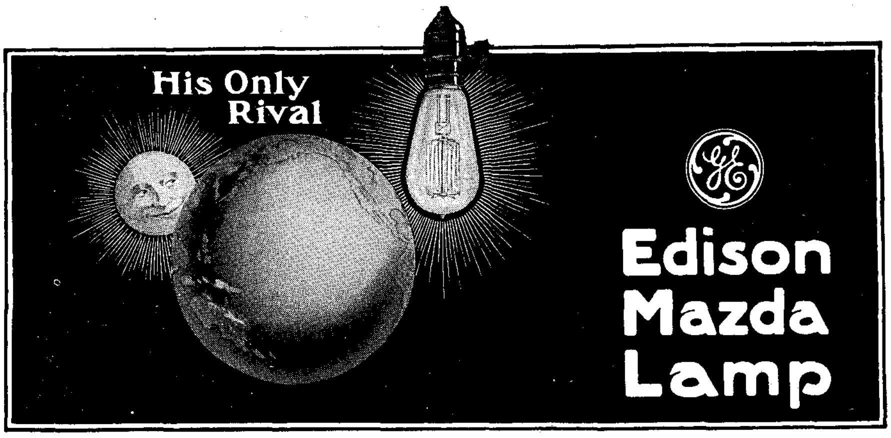
TRAVELS IN MEXICO

Gillpatrick, Wallace. The Man Who Likes Mexico. Illustrated. Cloth, 8 vo, pp. 374. New York: The Century Co. $2 net.

This handsome volume is announced as "the spirited chronicle of adventurous wanderings," but this hardly comports with the author's own statement that he "lived there nearly six years, traveled a great deal alone, both in cities and in lonely places, and never met with any save kind, courteous, and generous treatment from the Mexicans." But, of course, one's view of *adventures* depends upon the definition of the word in his mind's eye. At any rate, the book gives a closely detailed personal narrative of things seen and experienced among the people in city and village, in the wilderness and at remote mining-stations, which exhibits Mexico as it really is in a singularly faithful way; and it is therefore an extremely good book for any-one interested in the country, or intending to go there, to read from end to end. There is little or nothing of politics or sociology, and not overmuch of guide-book history and travel-direction. Indeed, Mr. Gillpatrick seems to have lived for the most part with the people and to have journeyed largely on horseback. Thus the flavor of the daily life of Mexico and the Mexicans is preserved in the narrative; and one gets pictures of domestic life and daily labor and faithfulness, which, tho not exciting, are really better than "adventures." The illustrations are profuse and excellent; and the volume may be heartily recommended.

Give and Take.—TEACHER—" Tommie, what is the future of ' I give ? ' "

TOMMIE—" You take."—*Life.*



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CURRENT POETRY

THE life of a poet, as Arnold Bennett would say, is a constant passionate denial that the world is a dull place—a continual assertion of the miraculous interestingness of the universe. By the stress and storm in his own heart the poet intensifies the life of the reader. It is his business to see, feel, rebel, exult, express passionately, for passion tho a poor regulator is a powerful spring. This was probably what Henley meant when he quoted from Dumas *père:* "All *he* wanted was 'four trestles, four boards, two actors, and a *passion.*' "

"The best minds of our day live in Gethsemane," says a British writer. They have an intense interest in the new problems of life, which makes them intolerant of the confectioners who supply our magazine poetry. These latter seem to have only a mild interest in the life about them, and turn out polite, prophylactic verse, in weak imitation of the nineteenth century, where poetry was in great part an "ornament to prosperity."

Some such fault as this we would find with the "Summer of Love" (The Baker & Taylor Company), an attractive verse-offering by Joyce Kilmer. Two or three of the poems, in the style of "Ballade of My Lady's Beauty," are charming, the one we print below has to our minds a touch of real greatness, but in the rest Mr. Kilmer seems to be fiddling harmonies instead of drawing full, deep tones.

But stronger poetry is in the field. There is Canzoni, for instance, Ezra Pound's latest book (Elkin Matthews)—an indescribable volume, full of fierceness and self-will, the pages of which seem somehow to suggest violent physical action.

The cryptic style of this young American abroad is supercilious of the reader's needs and knowledge, the author's archaic meters keep the rhythmically trained ear in a state of acute tension, and his notion of moral force, to borrow a phrase from Mr. Santayana, is "a blind and miscellaneous vehemence," but full in the face of these faults we believe that this volume, with the "Personae" and "Exultations" that have gone before it, mark Mr. Pound as the most original of England's living master-singers. We regret deeply a lack of space to do him justice.

Samuel Hartley Lyle, we will speak of last; the boy so old for his age, who has written "Ways of Men" and talks in the fashion of Byron of crimes he never committed. We have room only for his brief "Aux Armes," rather brave and tuneful in spite of the fact that it echoes other similar songs.

Age Comes A-Wooing

By Joyce Kilmer

With shameless and incessant lust
Thy tremulous hot hands are thrust
Upon my body's loveliness.
O loathsome Age, thy foul caress
Puts on my heart a deadly blight,
Withers my hair to leprous white,
Binds fetters on my eager feet
That once on Springtime's road were fleet
To bear me to Love's shining goal.
Now bitter tides of sorrow roll
To drown me in a sea of wo
And God looks on, and wills it so!

O Love, that stronger art than Death,
Enfold me from the burning breath

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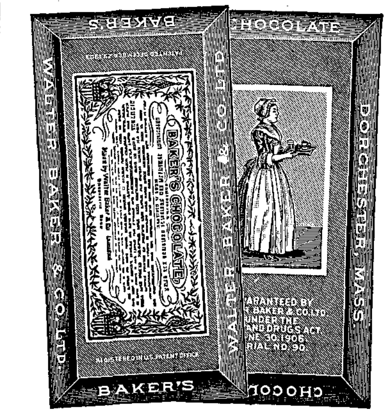

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Of Age that has grown amorous,
That sears and blasts me. Even thus,
Men say, his passionate embrace
Spoils maids and flowers of their grace,
And every woman's fate is cast
To be his paramour at last.
And so all lovely things are made
Shameful, and in the ashes laid,
To die alone, uncared for. Such
Is the pollution of his touch.

Stars that have shone since Time began,
Rivers that saw the birth of man,
And mountains that are fair and green,
And were, when Helen was a queen.
White dreams that never can grow old
Stories of love and glory told
By Homer once, and ballads sung
Eons ago—ye still are young.
Tell me the secret of your youth.
Can any weeping fill with ruth
Age, that is harsh and pitiless?

Nay, they are blind to my distress.
They have not feared the grasping hand
Of Age, and can not understand.
Love saw my whitened hair and laughed
And bid me drain my bitter draft.
While in my lover's startled eyes
A lurking terror strangely lies.
There is no place in which to hide
When Age comes seeking for his bride

Sonnet

By Ezra Pound

If on the tally-board of wasted days
They daily write me for proud idleness,
Let high Hell summons me, and I confess,
No overt act the preferred charge allays.

To-day I thought—what boots it what I thought?
Poppies and gold! Why should I blurt it out?
Or hawk the magic of her name about
Deaf doors and dungeons where no truth is brought?

Who calls me idle? I have thought of her.
Who calls me idle? By God's truth I've seen
The arrowy sunlight in her golden snares.

Let him among you all stand summonser
Who hath done better things! Let whoso hath been
With worthier works concerned, display his wares!

Und Drang

By Ezra Pound

I am worn faint,
The winds of good and evil
Blind me with dust
And burn me with the cold,
There is no comfort being over-man;
Yet are we come more near
The great oblivions and the laboring night,
Inchoate truth and the sepulchral forces.

Aux Armes

By Samuel Hartley Lyle, Jr

O, tell me not the hope recedes
That held of former years;
Life is not made of idle deeds,
What need for idle fears?

We may not always meet the blows
As would, perhaps, seem fit;
But brave hearts do not know to lose,
Only the cravens quit.

What boots it if the foe to-day
Has beat us to the earth?
The morrow brings a newer fray,
A newer strength has birth.

We can not lose, if win we will,
Brave hearts shall never die.
To arms! The foe is with us still!
Who cares what flag he fly?

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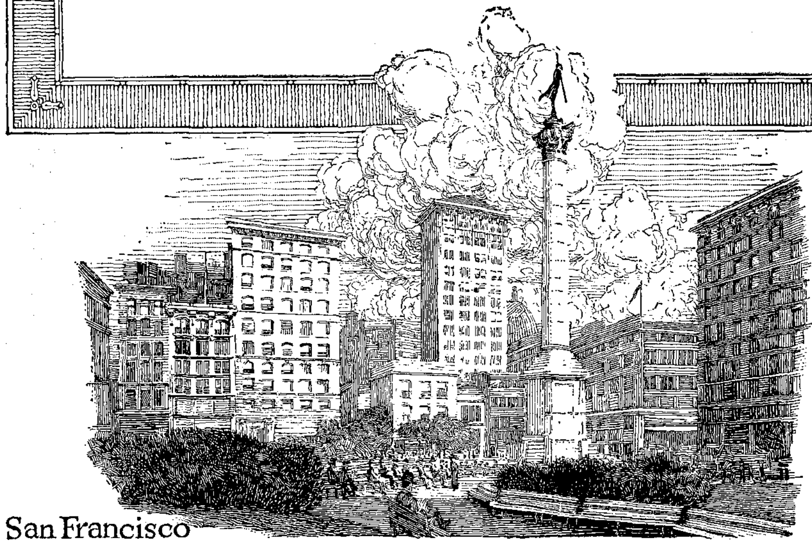

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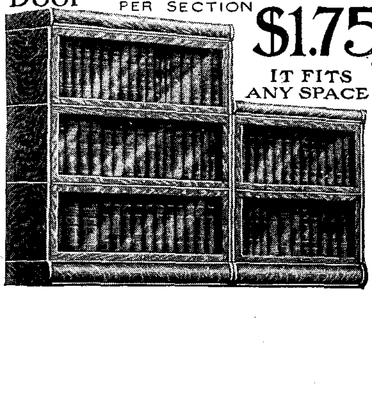

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WHEN IDA LEWIS KEPT THE LIGHT

THE death of Ida Lewis in her Lime Rock Lighthouse, at Newport, R. I., closes a career that has more than once thrilled all Americans who admire daring, and love heroic stories of the sea. Since the death of her father, more than thirty years ago, this untiring woman had been the official keeper of the Light, Congress by special act having confirmed her appointment. Some sixty years she had passed at her post of honor, looking out over the stormy shoals and broken ledges of the bay, and no less than eighteen rescued souls were the reward and record of her zeal. She was the only woman lighthouse keeper on our coasts, and perhaps the only woman who has so figured in history. Here is a short account of Ida Lewis' strange career which appeared the day after her death in the New York *Tribune*. It relates that:

> Hanging from its davits in the old lighthouse at Lime Rock is the little life-boat *Rescue*, freshly painted and polished, looking as if it had been completed yesterday. It is the boat that helped Miss Ida Lewis to fame one stormy night in 1869.
>
> Late in the afternoon of a March day a winter hurricane had arisen, and at sundown a sea was running that made the skippers of even the larger coasters put for shelter. Ida Lewis had trimmed and lighted the old-fashioned lamp, when in a lull of the storm she fancied she heard cries for help. Peering from the window, she caught a glimpse of three figures clinging to the bottom of a capsized sailboat.
>
> Any attempt at rescue in such a sea seemed madness, but the young woman did not hesitate. Scarcely waiting to dress, tho it was bitterly cold, she rushed, hatless and shoeless, to her little craft and pushed into the waves. Then began a desperate struggle. Again and again she was nearly driven under. Often she lost sight of the men and feared she was too late.
>
> At length she reached them, but too late to save one, a boy, who lost his hold and sank just as his companions heard her hail. It was another discouraging task to get the exhausted men aboard without capsizing her little boat, but after repeated failures they were dragged in and sank in the bottom of the boat, powerless to help her, their dead weight, added to her exhausted condition, making the return to the lighthouse doubly difficult.
>
> The rescued men proved to be two young soldiers, a corporal and a sergeant, stationed at Fort Adams. They had been on their way from Newport to the fort in a sailboat managed by the boy who lost his life. When Miss Lewis reached the lighthouse her work was not completed. One soldier was unconscious and in a serious condition, but her careful nursing restored him.
>
> The story of this daring exploit spread quickly. The citizens of Newport bought the little life-boat, refitted it, and gave it to Miss Lewis. The Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York presented a silver medal and a check for $100 to her. The General Assembly of Rhode Island

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sent her a document acknowledging her services, and from the officers and soldiers of Fort Adams came a letter of thanks and $200. She received letters and gifts from all over the world. She was thenceforth known as the " Grace Darling of America."

Ida Lewis was then twenty-seven years old. She had been born and educated at Newport, and at the age of fifteen went to live at the Lime Rock Lighthouse when her father, Captain Hosea Lewis, was appointed its keeper. Soon after that her father was stricken with paralysis and Ida, the eldest of the children, took the greater part of his duties. She became expert with the oars. On her fell the duty of bringing supplies from the shore and of rowing her brothers and sisters back and forth to school.

Her first rescue was in the autumn of 1858, when a sailboat had been carelessly upset, and she saved the lives of four men. Again on one of the coldest days of winter in 1866 a man had set out in a light skiff. He was overcome with cold and would have perished if Miss Lewis, at the risk of her own life, had not gone to his rescue.

A year later, in the face of a terrible gale, she rescued two men who were crossing the harbor with a boat-load of sheep. She first took the men ashore and then returned to save the sheep.

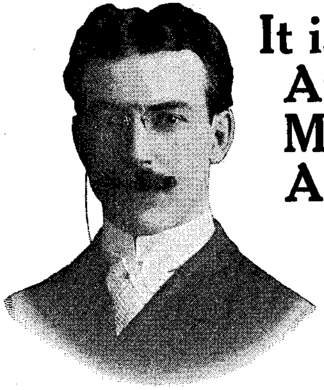
With this record already to commend her, it was fitting that, on the death of her father in 1867, Miss Lewis, by a special act of Congress, was appointed to succeed as keeper at Lime Rock, the only woman, it is said, ever to receive such an honor.

The final feat of heroism in this plucky woman's career occurred only seven years ago when she was in her sixty-fifth year. Says *The Sun:*

> A woman friend had started for Lime Rock light to visit Miss Lewis. Miss Lewis was watching her approach in a small boat. Just as the boat neared the stone pier the woman lost her balance and fell overboard. In an instant Miss Lewis was in her own boat and alongside her struggling friend. She assisted her into the boat, picked up the rowboat that was drifting away and then went back to the lighthouse.

After recounting the gifts mentioned above, *The Sun* adds that—

> For years afterward she received silver and gold medals, pieces of plate, insignia of various societies, and purses of money in recognition of her ability and courage. Congress gave her a gold medal. The soldiers of Fort Adams presented her with a silver teapot. In 1881, in presenting her with a medal, Governor Van Zand, of Rhode Island, said that even after the late war had made acts of heroism familiar no one had ever shown more heroism, more real love for mankind than modest, self-sacrificing Ida Lewis.
>
> In 1907 she celebrated her golden anniversary as keeper of the light. In the same year she received from Andrew Carnegie a pension of $30 a month. Of late years she was in failing health and was assisted in the duties of lighthouse keeper by her brother.
>
> Ida Lewis was very religious. She was a member of the Methodist Church and attended services whenever it was possible for her to leave Lime Rock. When she was about thirty-five years old she was married to a man named Wilson. They did not get along happily and agreed



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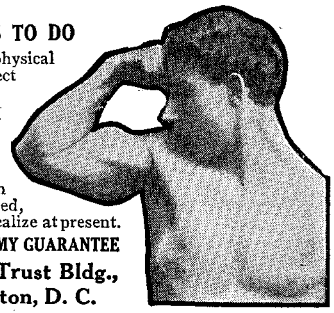

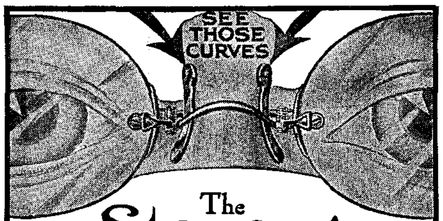

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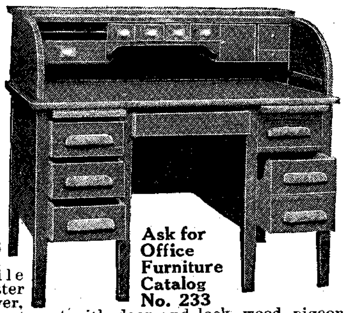

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to separate. Thereafter she resumed her maiden name.

AN ESCAPED PRINCESS

PRINCESS LUISA of Germany, who might be Queen of Saxony to-day had she not eloped with her children's tutor, has at last put her story into print. This best seller, for such the book of course aims to be, recounts the story of the Princess's life "from the cradle half-way to the grave." Princesses are not always so happy as in story-books, she tells us, and, even as a child, in her father's favorite castle at Salzburg, the heart of the Princess Luisa was heavy and sad. As the wife of Frederick-August, Saxony's present King, her lot became only more unbearable, and it was not till she had cast aside all conventions and married an "obscure man," that the Princess became quite as happy as all good Princesses are supposed to be. Now she proposes to live happily ever afterward. But to begin with the nursery days of the Princess, and the idea that was eternally drummed into her head:

> "What will people say? What will the people think?" That was the parrot cry that we heard from morning to night, till at last we learned to look on the people as a sort of fetish to be placated at any cost, and if ever one said "Bother the people," one was told of the fate which overtook unconventional royalties who dared to trifle with the populace, and my own beautiful ancestress, Marie Antoinette, was always held up as an example to me.

And at a later age, when the women in some countries were voting, and choosing husbands for themselves—"it was always the same." Says the Princess:

> We were supposed never to question anything but merely to become clever automata. How tired I used to get of hearing. "Don't get into a carriage in that way"; or, "Imperial Highness ——, if ever you wish to become a queen, it will never do to enter a room as you do—practise repose." It was always the same; we were not educated for ourselves but merely to live in the eyes of the world; our young lives were sacrificed to position, and we were not supposed to possess any individuality or display any emotion.
>
> Those who possess a grain of understanding will realize how awful such a life is to the unfortunate possessors of temperaments, and I think some of the Hapsburgs, myself included, have suffered martyrdom through the tortures of this restricted and artificial upbringing. On the other hand there are placid, unimaginative royalties, who take everything that comes with complete indifference.
>
> I have cousins who are quite content to possess distasteful husbands who were chosen for them. They seem quite happy on the royal treadmill, and no doubt their lives are in many ways preferable to the storm and stress which comes to those who try to open palace gates and find the road to freedom.

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On the subject of matrimony the Princess pertly remarks that:

> Matrimonial projects of royalties present difficulties which do not occur in the marriages of subjects. Luckily for most princesses, the question of their looks is not generally of vital importance. Religion and essential health for future maternity are the chief factors in a proposed match. Inclination, affinity, and love are, of course, desirable adjuncts, but they are, I am afraid, very often absent from royal marriages. I do not wish to imply that a princess is forced to accept the first suitor who presents himself. She can choose her future husband within certain limits, but, as most princes and kings are very much alike, choice is not a difficult matter after all. Part of our education is to accept without question whatever lies upon the knees of the gods.

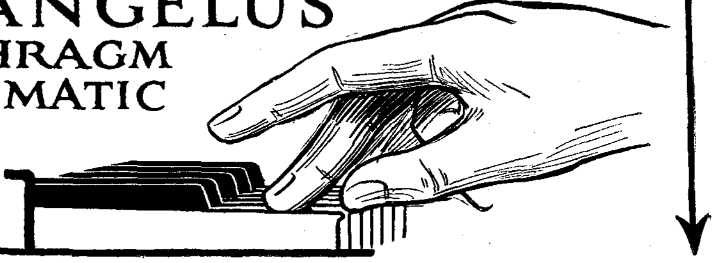
She married Prince Frederick-August of Saxony because she didn't have much choice, and shortly afterward, with her royal husband, paid a visit to Emperor William at Berlin, "much from the same reason." She found the Emperor fully up to date, but adds:

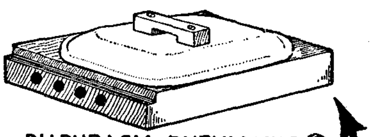
> I did not feel that veneration for emperors which seemed to possess my husband's family, for in mine we had always had an emperor as our relation. Nevertheless I found the Emperor both remarkable and charming. He can be very genial, but he possesses an iron and inflexible will. He is vain, and always wishes to be the first actor in whatever drama he plays, and altho he is an undoubted authority on military matters, he understands little or nothing about art or music, and his wonderful gifts are marred by his intense egotism. He can be equally charming or the reverse, and the reverse is not at all pleasant. His personal appearance is unique, he is well groomed, his expression is sympathetic and intelligent, and his marvelous eyes are truly the windows of the soul of this restless, brilliant, and strange man.

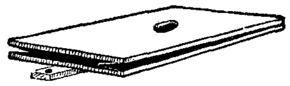
That the Princess Luisa was always immensely popular in Saxony is a fact beyond question, and her arrival in Dresden, as the bride of a prince who might some day become king, was an occasion of "mad rejoicing." Indeed, she says:

> I was myself carried away with astonishment and delight at the enthusiastic welcome accorded to a girl of twenty-one by the generally unemotional populace. The only thing that annoyed me on this happy day was the hateful toilet which had been "created" for my state entry into Dresden; for altho I had been allowed a certain latitude of choice, mama had absolutely overruled me when it came to the question of my gowns for great occasions. So I now wore what she and the *couturière* had considered the correct thing for home-coming—an odious pale blue cloth dress trimmed with dark blue velvet, together with a fawn-colored braided cape profusely trimmed with jet.

But it was not only on the matter of dress that she disagreed with her parents,







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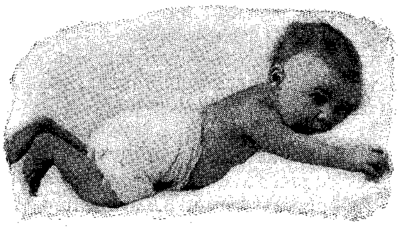

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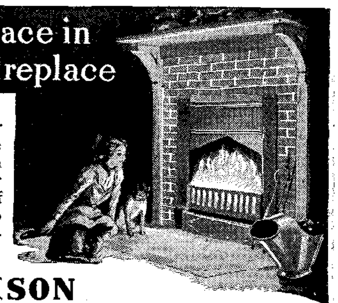

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and one day her father-in-law approached and very quietly, very frankly, said:

"It has become annoying and wearisome for me to possess you as a daughter-in-law, Luisa. The views you entertain and the contempt you display for the traditions of our court convince me that you are not in the way of fulfilling my ideal of what a Queen of Saxony should be. I dislike you personally, I have always done so, and . . . therefore I intend to have you removed.

"I only regret that our ridiculous modern ideas do not permit me to imprison you for life, or better still," he continued, "to cause you to disappear so completely that your fate would never be known. You have now fulfilled your destiny, which was to provide princes to continue our line, and so I have no further use for you.

"But, Luisa, I now tell you what I have always thought, and that is that you are mad, and that the Bourbon-Hapsburg eccentricities have so developed in you that they have become the cause of your state of mind. So, my poor Luisa, as there is happily every provision made nowadays for the insane, I shall personally interest myself in seeing that you are guarded from the consequences of your actions."

So she managed to make her escape, married Mr. Giron, her children's tutor, and then, "after one other marriage," has been living very peacefully, very happily, in a "democratic atmosphere, with a democratic husband." His name is Toselli, and he is, she says, the only man she ever loved.

IN REPLY TO JOHNSON

SECRETARY Walter L. Fisher, of the Department of the Interior, after reading the charges made by Mr. W. E. Johnson against certain officials of the Indian Service, quoted recently in these columns, sends us a statement presenting the other side. It runs as follows:

> Since my return to Washington, several statements, attributed to Mr. William E. Johnson, former Indian Liquor Agent, have appeared in the daily press which contain serious accusations against First Assistant Secretary Samuel Adams and Assistant Commissioner F. H. Abbott of the Indian Office. Mr. Adams and Mr. Abbott are at present out of the city and I have hesitated during their absence to reply to matters of this sort. However, the attacks are wholly unjustifiable and should not remain longer unchallenged.
>
> The facts regarding Johnson's resignation show that he preferred to resign from the service rather than meet certain definite charges against him. Apparently, Mr. Johnson entirely failed to realize that a Government officer in pursuit of crime must be careful that his own conduct is not open to serious criticism. Assistant Secretary Adams and the officials of the Indian Service are quite as zealous in prosecutions against those who sell liquor to the Indians as is Mr. Johnson. If his discretion had been at all equal to his zeal, he would have been continued in the service. Unfortunately this was not the case.

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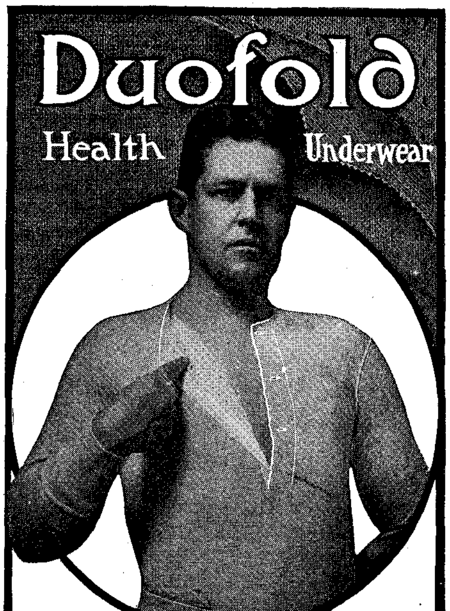

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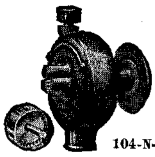

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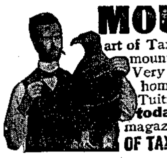

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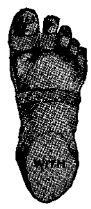


M. ACHFELDT, Foot Specialist
Dept. VR, 163 West 23d Street, NEW YORK

Mr. Johnson has been charged with libel by the men he assails, and the matter will be fought out in the courts. *The Vindicator* (Franklin, Pa.) says in its news columns that the case "may be the cause of a thorough stirring up in the Department of the Interior, where, there is reason to believe, for a long time past a system of atrocious frauds has been going on under very thin covering and with the cognizance of very high officials." It adds:

> Johnson has made a great many enemies in the Department by his rigid enforcement of the law against the sale of liquor to the Indians, in the process of which he has trodden ruthlessly upon the toes of officials who have been making money "on the side."

PROGRESSIVE CHINESE WOMEN

WOMEN the world over seem to have risen in revolt and to be out on the war-path for sure. And now, following the news of the great suffrage victory in California, there comes the statement that just across the Pacific, in China, the women, as well as the men, are stirring things up. Margaret E. Burton is authority for this bit of gossip, and in her new book, "The Education of Women in China" (F. H. Revell Co.), gives proof that the women of the Far East are undergoing a change. It has even spread to the babies, she says, and when we come to the girls:

> Heretofore such names were given as "Want a boy," "Too many girls," "Come a boy," "Little Trouble"; now we hear of "Little Love," "Little Precious," and "Little Joy."

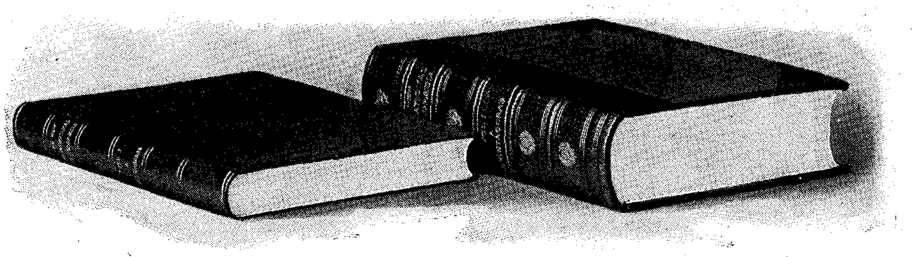
As the boys grow up they all seem to want educated wives, too, and this illustration is given to us direct:

> Miss Bonafield, of Fuchau, tells of a young man of that city who had been without his knowledge betrothed by a member of his family to an uneducated girl. A betrothal in China is very nearly as binding as marriage, but this young man declared, "The girl must go to school or I will not marry her," and it was not until he had succeeded in obtaining entrance for her into a girls' school of the city that he would promise to carry out his side of the agreement.

That sure sign of civilization—the high cost of living—is making its presence felt there likewise, and we read:

> Recently one of the ladies belonging to one of the first families in the city said, "Many of our set want to adopt foreign dress." She added, "It costs ten times as much to live now as it did ten years ago. Every one wants foreign furniture, clothing, food. You are not in it if you do not have your own carriage and telephone, and entertain parties at the foreign hotel."

The beautiful woven dresses are going out of style, and the women are taking up



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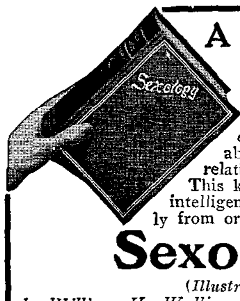

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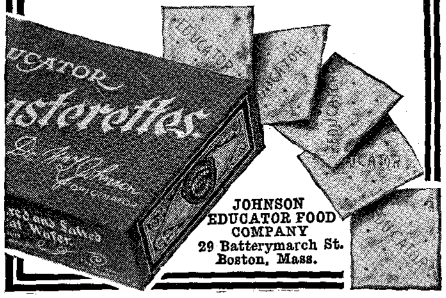

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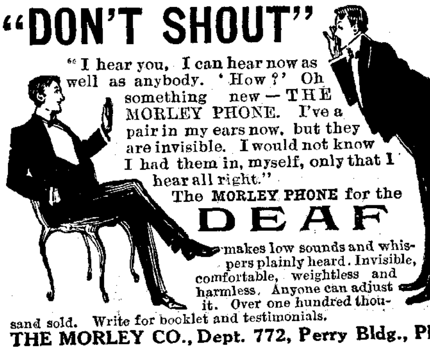

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education instead. Said one of them recently:

"I have always prided myself on my beautiful clothes and jewels, and a few months ago I saw a very beautiful new silk. As I was going soon to an entertainment I decided to buy it and be the envy of all my friends. When the time came I was the best dressed lady there, but every one was interested in a quietly dressed little lady who was educated and could talk about a great world we had never seen and only knew of dimly. No one paid any attention to my rich dress, or was envious of me, and, as for myself, I hated it and longed to know what she knew and talk as she talked."

In their efforts to be foreign some of the women succeed only in being funny. But here at least is an attempt. We are informed that,

One of the secretaries of the Young Women's Christian Association tells of being present at a reception at which a Chinese lady, eager to entertain her friends in foreign fashion, decided that she would sing a foreign song to them. She accordingly arose and regaled her audience with the strains of "Waltz Me Around Again, Willie." The mental vision of a dignified Chinese lady, solemnly singing that ridiculous ragtime to a roomful of equally dignified and ceremonious guests, would be irresistibly funny if it were not so pathetic.

A cynic once remarked that Chinese women were the only ones who could boast of small feet. But, be that as it may, the small feet, we are told, must go. For:

The Viceroy in Nanking has recently drawn up and issued copies of regulations to check foot-binding among the people. According to the regulations antifoot-binding proclamations and literature will be distributed when the local officials take a census of the people. The officials will instruct them in the disadvantages of foot-binding and the necessity of unbinding the feet of the women and girls within the space of one year. Fines will be inflicted or rewards given according to violation or observance of the prohibition against foot-binding. From the first year of Hsuan Tung, girls under ten years of age are not allowed to have their feet bound on pain of fines of one to four dollars according to the standing of the family that violates the rule. An inquiry will be held yearly, when fines for violation, or rewards of observance of the rule, will be meted out accordingly. Antifoot-binding societies should be extensively established throughout the Liang Kiang, and where success has been achieved memorial tablets will be awarded to parties concerned, for their services in discouraging the practise of foot-binding. The Shanghai magistrate has issued proclamations embodying these regulations for general information.

Recollecting that the pen is mightier than the sword, it is with interest that we read in conclusion that:

One of the most striking signs of the times is a daily newspaper for women edited by Mrs. Chang, a woman of Peking. This newspaper has been a power in Peking ever

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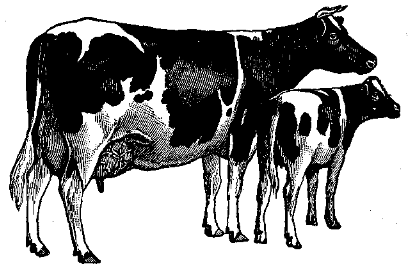
Send for our free booklet, "The Story of Holstein Milk," and see what the great specialists say about milk for babies.



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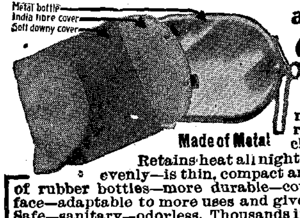

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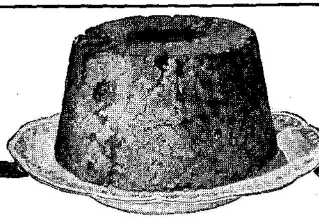

CHRISTMAS PUDDING

Your Thanksgiving or Christmas Dinner will not be complete without this dessert *par excellence*. To have it rich, but wholesome and digestible, use

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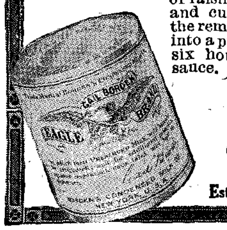
CONDENSED MILK**

RECIPE—Dilute two-thirds can of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk with one and one-fourth cups of water. Beat eight eggs very light, add to them half the milk and beat both together; stir in gradually one pound of crumbled crackers; then add one pound suet (chopped fine), one grated nutmeg, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, a pinch of salt, and two pounds of raisins (weighed after stoning and cutting them); lastly, add the remainder of the milk. Pour into a pudding mould and steam six hours. Serve with vanilla sauce.



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"Leaders of Quality"
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since it was started in 1906. The articles are written in colloquial Mandarin, easy for the women to understand, and are very entertaining. Sarcasm and ridicule are freely used, but so evident is the love of country and love for the women themselves throbbing underneath, no sting is ever felt.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE CROWNED

GEORGE V. and Queen Mary have yet to confide in us their sensations when the "crowning act" of their lives was performed in Westminster Abbey, believing no doubt that the modern moving-picture shows should suffice. But others in the past have told us many things about the one day of days in the lives of kings, and *The Strand Magazine* has made an interesting collection of the same. About thirty years ago there was discovered a letter from Anne Boleyn, the second wife of Henry VIII. and the mother of Queen Elizabeth. It is addrest to her father, Sir Thomas Boleyn, whose impressions on reading we can not tell, but it would not be strange if he felt more or less "set up." Wrote Anne Boleyn:

> I said to myself on that Whitsunday, when his Grace did do unto me so mightie honour, that I was all in a dreame and that it could not last, but that I should awake out of my sleep unto my own pettinesse. And from the moment when the Mayor and Aldermen did greet me and her Grace of Norfolk did beare my traine from Westminster Hall to the Abbey did I say to mynself a thousand times it is-ne true. The King's Grace could-ne bend to so unworthie as I. And Godde knows and his grace of Canterbury can tell, and Friar Robert, whether or no I shed tears not of joy but astonishment, when the golden bonde of St. Edward was put upon my forehead.

Both William III. and his Queen wrote interesting accounts of their coronation, that of the former being contained in a letter to one Count Hoven, or Koven, at The Hague, where the original still lies. Said King William:

> It was a great moment when I actually felt the crown descending upon me and touching my temples, and I could not restrain a thrill, but not of joy, my dear Koven, but of awe, at the responsibilities Almighty God has been pleased to put on me. Bentinck and Schomberg caught my glance, and when they imitated the rest and flung their caps upward knew how it fared with me.
>
> Nor did I at that supreme moment forget my own first country, my beloved Holland. The crowning business is sufficiently fatiguing, but I thank God, altho last week far from well, the day found me in the best of health. Likewise was the Queen well and went through the whole ceremony happily, barring a foolish error by a page who handed her Majesty a wrong prayer-book.

Considering the fact that the flight and deposition of her father alone raised her to

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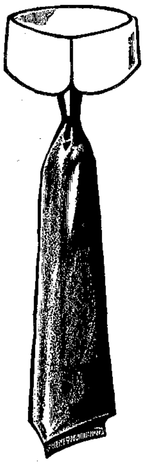

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the throne, Queen Mary was charged with undue levity on the day of her coronation. But she soon contradicted this, writing:

> Many would not believe it, so that I was fain to force myself to more mirth than became me at that time, and was by many interpreted as ill nature, pride, and the great delight I had to be a Queen. But alas, they did little know me who thought me guilty of that; I had been only for a regency, and wisht for nothing else; I had never dreaded being Queen, liking my condition much better. My heart is not made for a kingdom and my inclination leade me to a retired, quiet life, so that I have need of all the resignation and self-denial in the world to bear with such a condition as I am now in.

Queen Anne was rather skimpy on the subject, and only in a letter to an intimate abroad did she confide any of her feelings. To him she said briefly:

> I need hardly tell you I suffered agonies yesterday, altho Lord Jersey very considerately arranged that I should be spared being on my feet as much as possible, for which I owe him much thanks. But in getting into the chair I gave my right foot such a wrench that I was fain to cry out, but the hearing the cries of the multitude sustained me then and afterward in the Abbey, altho when I rose, with the help of the Archbishop, I was forced to keep my eyes on a very gaudy escutcheon on a pillar, little minding his words until he nudged me to turn to the East.
>
> Moreover, what is not usual with me, my finger was so swollen that when the ring was put on it was too small and caused me much pain in the endeavor to make it pass. They should have provided two, and so I told Somerset to tell the Duke. You can well believe that I had more need for rest than food and further ceremony, but these duties were not to be withstood and I endured them to the end without complaint, as you have heard.

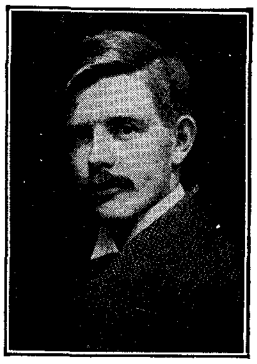
It is doubtful if ever king or queen dispatched a fuller account of the banner happening than did Queen Victoria to her uncle, King Leopold. Not a detail did she overlook, but informs us of her experiences in full, relating:

> I reached the Abbey amid deafening cheers at a little after 11:30. I first went into a robing-room quite close to the entrance, where I found my eight train-bearers, all dressed alike and beautifully in white satin and silver tissue with wreaths of silver corn-ears in front and a small one of pink roses round the plait behind, and pink roses in the trimming of the dresses.
>
> After putting on my mantle and the young ladies having properly got hold of it and Lord Conygham holding the end of it, I left the robing-room and the procession began. The sight was splendid; the bank of Peeresses quite beautiful all in their robes and the Peers on the other side. My young train-bearers were always near me and helped me whenever I wanted anything. The Bishop of Durham stood on the side near me, but he was, as Lord Melbourne told me, remarkably maladroit and never could tell me what was to take place.

Will you own up that you are not giving your body a square deal?

IF YOU will let me help you, I can add years of usefulness and greater efficiency to your business life. For you surely are not satisfied through sedentary habits to grow a little weaker and less valuable every day.

I am speaking generally, because I know that nine out of ten men who work indoors have surface muscles that are as soft as dough, and stomach and intestine muscles that are growing weaker every day. With even half-proper treatment, the vital muscles can be made strong enough to improve the health, appearance, temperament and ability of any man.



Big biceps and surface muscles no more indicate health than brick walls prove that a building is fire-proof. The true test is whether or not the day's work fags you, whether your sleep refreshes you and whether your body will obey the desires of your mind — in other words, can you do the things you would like to do — can you set your body to work without waste of will-energy?

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is a series of simple, natural movements which give greater strength, vitality and energy to the most important muscles of the body — the stomach, liver, lungs, heart, and other vital organs.

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At the beginning of the anthem I retired to St. Edward's Chapel, a dark small place immediately behind the altar, with my ladies and train-bearers, took off my crimson robe and kirtle and put on the supertunica of cloth of gold, also in the shape of a kirtle, which was put over a singular sort of little gown of linen trimmed with lace. I also took off my circlet of diamonds, and then proceeded bareheaded into the Abbey.

I was then seated upon St. Edward's chair, where the Dalmatic robe was clasped around me by the Lord Great Chamberlain. Then followed all the various things and last (of those things) the crown being placed on my head—which was, I must own, a most beautiful impressive moment; all the Peers and Peeresses put on their coronets at the same instant. The shouts which were very great, the drums, the trumpets, the firing of the guns, all at the same instant, rendered the spectacle most imposing.

The enthronization and the homage of first all the Bishops and then my uncles and lastly all the Peers, in their respective order, was very fine. The Duke of Norfolk (holding for me the scepter with a cross) with Lord Melbourne stood close to me on my right and the Duke of Richmond with the other scepter on my left, etc., all my train-bearers, etc., standing behind the throne. Poor old Lord Rolle, who is eighty-two and dreadfully infirm, in attempting to ascend the steps fell and rolled quite down, but was not the least hurt; when he attempted to reascend them I got up and advanced to the end of the steps in order to prevent another fall.

After the homage was concluded I left the throne, took off my crown and received the Sacrament; I then put on my crown again and reascended the throne, leaning on Lord Melbourne's arm. At the commencement of the anthem I descended from the throne and went into St. Edward's Chapel with my ladies, train-bearers and Lord Willoughby, where I took off the Dalmatic robe, supertunica, etc., and put on the purple velvet kirtle and mantle and proceeded again to the throne, which I ascended, leaning on Lord Melbourne's hand.

The Long Haul.—FIRST HOBO—"Strange how few of our youthful dreams come true, ain't it?"

SECOND HOBO—"Oh, I don't know. I remember how I once yearned to wear long pants. Now I guess I wear them longer than most any man in the country."—*Louisville Post.*

Easy.—"Patrick, the widow Maloney tells me that you stole one of her finest pigs. Is it correct?"

"Yes, your riverence."

"What have you done with it?"

"Killed it and ate it, your riverence."

"Oh, Patrick, Patrick! When you are brought face to face with the widow and the pig, on the great Judgment Day, what account will you be able to give of yourself when the widow accuses you of stealing?"

"Did you say the pig would be there, your riverence?"

"To be sure, I did."

"Well, then, your riverence, I'd say, 'Mrs. Maloney, there's your pig.'"—*Baltimore and Richmond Christian Advocate.*

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Lucky Dog.—" My girl used to think a lot of her pug dog, but I've managed to get the edge on him since we married."

" How did you work it? "

" Fido wouldn't eat her cooking and I did."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Stung.—" You call this cake angel food?" said the harsh husband.

" Yes, dear," said the timid wife, " but if the diet doesn't seem exactly what you want, here are some deviled crabs."—*Washington Star.*

Where Is It?—BUSINESS MAN—(explaining)—" When they say ' money is easy ' they mean simply that the supply is greater than the demand."

HIS WIFE — " Goodness ! I shouldn't think such a thing possible."—*Philadelphia Press.*

The First Shall Be Last—" Captain," asked the nervous passenger, " do you think this boat is perfectly safe? "

" This is the ninety-sixth trip I've made on her, and she hasn't sunk yet. But I suppose there always has to be a first time for everything."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Revenge.—" I say, my dear," exclaimed a " golden youth " to a pretty nursemaid in Hyde Park, " I wish I was a youngster in your charge ! "

" So do I," responded the girl. " I should then have the chance of teaching you better manners ! "—*Tit-Bits.*

No Hope.—FOREIGN ENEMY—" Then you think it is useless for us to attack the country by way of New York? "

ASSISTANT—" Certainly. Our investigations tell us that it is impossible. First we would have to pass a trained army of customs inspectors, then a squad of quarantine officials, and what was left of us would be swept away by a picked delegation of reporters asking us how we liked the country."—*Puck.*

Overlooked Him.—Two lawyers before a probate-judge recently got into a wrangle. At last one of the disputants, losing control over his emotions, exclaimed to his opponent:

" Sir, you are, I think, the biggest ass that I ever had the misfortune to set eyes upon."

" Order ! Order ! " said the judge gravely. " You seem to forget that I am in the room."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

His Worry.—" Clarence," said the American heiress hesitatingly, " I think that you should be told at once how my father made his money. Our business men in this country have methods which to one of your pure soul, whose motto is ' Noblesse oblige,' can not but——"

" Cease, Mamie, cease," said the young lord reassuringly, " tell me no more. However he made his millions I can forgive, for your sake. But—er—has he still got them all right? "—*London Globe.*

STAR Safety Razor

What You Should know About Stropping

Ask a barber, an expert on blades, how often he strops his razor. He'll tell you, " Before, during, and after a shave."

Ask him why. He'll answer, " Because a blade, no matter how good, *must* be stropped to keep a shaving edge. Only a few strokes across the beard will twist and bend this edge. It must be straightened and sharpened by stropping."

The barber is right. To keep a perfect edge day after day, year in, year out, any razor blade must be stropped daily. A few seconds before and after the shave.

To make this stropping easy, so that you may be perfect in it, we furnish with the Star Safety Razor an automatic stropper.

It is partly because of this stropper that the Star enjoys today the enviable reputation that it does. You become in a moment an expert at stropping. Blade reverses itself automatically and correctly. You can make no mistake. You have always an edge that gives a wonderfully clean, easy shave.

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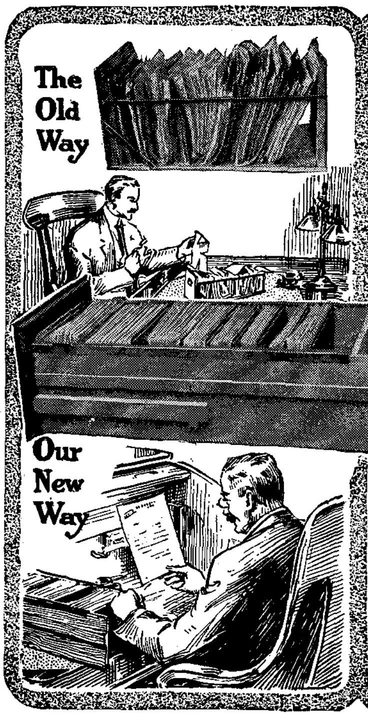

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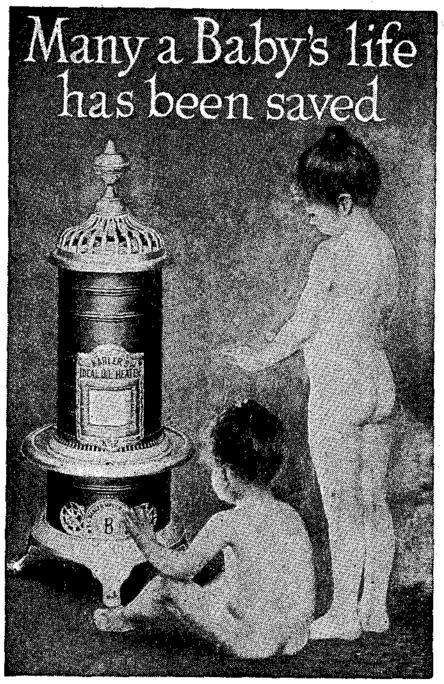
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Cold Storage.—He—" Where is the live chicken I bought for our party? "

She—" I put it in our new ice-box, to keep it fresh until it is killed to-morrow."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Going, Going, Gone.—The three degrees in medical treatment—Positive, ill; comparative, pill; superlative, bill.—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Very Similar.—Mrs. Ecru—" Altho' I have been to school and college and am supposed to be educated, I always mix up those two countries—Rococo and Morocco. —*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

" Unsight Unseen."—" I have found just the party for you, Lord Duncan—a lady with a dowry of half a million."

" And when can I see this lady? "

" Just keep thinking of the dowry—don't ask to see her."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Swift One.—" Now, if I were only an ostrich," began the man at the breakfast table, as he picked up one of his wife's biscuits, " then——"

" Yes," interrupted the patient better half, " then I might get a few feathers for that old hat I've worn for three winters."—*Chicago News.*

A Difference.—Jones—" Poor Blake! He's worrying a great deal about debts—"

Smith—" Nonsense! You'll never catch him worrying because he can't pay his debts."

Jones—" He's not worrying about old debts he can't pay, but about new ones he can't contract."—*New York Evening Mail.*

Gave Him Some Class.—She—" When it was given out that Cohen's cashier ran off with $50,000, Cohen didn't seem to mind at all."

Mose—" Is he so rich as not to miss it?"

She—" Well he was flattered. He never owned $50,000 in his life."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Looked Like One.—" How did that story pan out about the man up in the Bronx who found the big hailstone on his back stoop this morning? " asked the city editor.

" Nothing in it," replied the reporter. " He discovered it wasn't a hailstone after all. The iceman left it there."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

The Last Straw.—An old woman entered a savings-bank the other day and walked up to the desk.

" Do you want to withdraw or deposit?" asked the clerk.

" Naw Oi doant. Oi wants to put some in," was the reply.

The clerk pushed up the book for her signature, and said, " Sign on this line, please."

" Above it or below it? "

" Just above it."

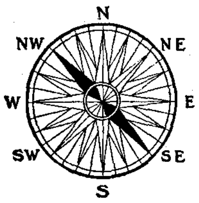
" Me whole name? "

" Yes."

" Before Oi was married? "

" No, just as it is now."

" Oi can't wroite."—*Cambridge Tribune.*



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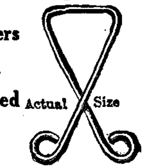

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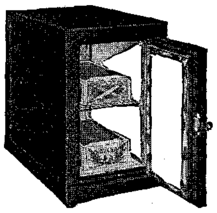

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Sunday Jars.—SUE—"The church is jammed."

LOU—"The Lord preserve us."—*Town Topics.*

Better Next Time.—PEDESTRIAN—"Hey! You just missed me by an inch."

CHAUFFEUR—"Be patient. I'm coming back directly."—*Puck.*

What Did He Think?—"My husband says he always does better work when thinking of me."

"I noticed he made a very good job of beating the carpets."—*Pittsburg Post.*

Think It Over.—It is true that it costs you more to live now than it cost your great-grandfather, but it wouldn't cost as much if you lived as he did.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Inherited.—CLINTON—"I suppose your little ones ask you many embarrassing questions?"

CLUBLEIGH—"Yes, they are just like their mother."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Slight Jar.—MOTORMANIAC—"What do you think is the most difficult thing for a beginner to learn about an automobile?"

FRANKENSTEIN—"To keep from talking about it all the time."—*Toledo Blade.*

He Got His.—An aged colored man was engaged in burning the grass off the lawn of a young broker when the latter returned to his home and, thinking to have some fun with the old man, said:

"Sambo, if you burn that grass, the entire lawn will be as black as you are."

"Dat's all right, suh," responded the negro. "Some o' dese days dat grass grow up an' be as green as youh are."—*Exchange.*

A Liberal Loan.—Dr. H. W. Wiley, the food expert, was talking at a luncheon in Washington about a food adulterator.

"His first offer," said Dr. Wiley, "sounded, on the face of it, fair to the public, but it was in reality as unfair as the offer of the divorcée.

"A wife, after the divorce, said to her husband:

"'I am willing to loan you the baby half of the time.'

"'Good!' said he, rubbing his hands, 'Splendid.'

"'Yes,' she resumed, 'you may have him nights.'"—*Washington Star.*

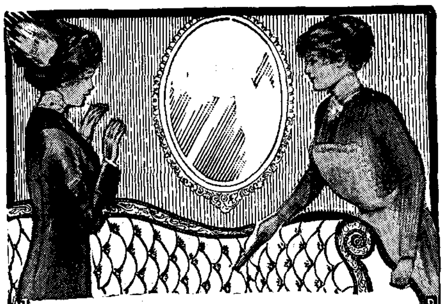
Capable.—A certain editor had cause to admonish his son on account of his reluctance to attend school.

"You must go regularly and learn to be a great scholar," said the fond father, encouragingly, "otherwise you can never be an editor, you know. What would you do, for instance, if your paper came out full of mistakes?"

The boy looked up into his parent's face with childish innocence.

"Father," he said, solemnly, "I'd blame 'em on the printer!"

And then the editor fell upon his son's neck and wept tears of joy. He knew he had a successor for the editorial chair.—*Sacred Heart Review.*



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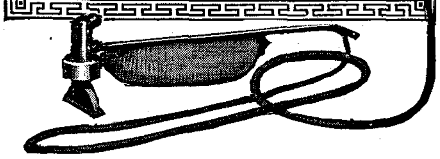

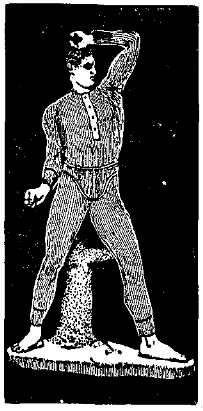

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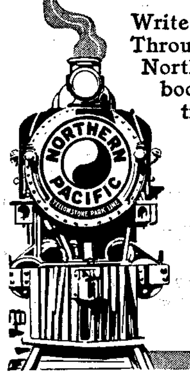

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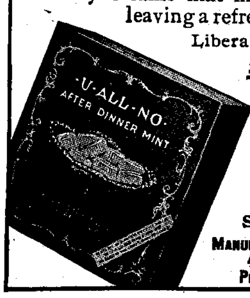

FIFTY YEARS AGO

November 6.—The Confederate States choose electors for President and Vice-President and elect members of Congress.

The Confederates capture 120 Union troops near Little Santa Fé, Mo.

Generals Grant and McClernand leave Cairo with 3,500 men on four steamers, with two gunboats, for Belmont, Mo., on the Mississippi River.

November 7.—A sharp action occurs at Belmont, in which the Union forces have the better of it in the early part of the day, but later the Confederate forces, being reenforced, compel the Union troops to withdraw to their boats and retreat.

A Union battery on the New River, Va., silences a Confederate battery on the opposite shore which had commanded General Rosecrans's route of supplies.

The Federal naval expedition, under the command of Commodore Dupont, captures Port Royal, S. C.

November 8.—Captain Wilkes, of the United States steam sloop-of-war *San Jacinto*, overhauls the English mail steamer *Trent* in the Bahama Channel, and takes off Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

Five railroad bridges are burned in east Tennessee by Unionists.

General Nelson, with a Union force, marches against the Confederate body at Piketon, Ky. His advance guard falls into an ambuscade and barely escapes.

November 9.—General Nelson attacks the main Confederate force at Piketon, who surrender with a loss of 400 in killed and wounded, and 2,000 taken prisoners.

The Confederate Army in Virginia is reorganized under the general command of General Johnston. General Beauregard commands the Army of the Potomac, General Thomas Jackson that of the Valley, and General Holmes that of Acquia.

November 10.—Confederate cavalry capture 25 Unionists in Tenessee.

Major-General Halleck is appointed to command the Military Department of the West in place of General Fremont, and General Buell is put in charge of Kentucky.

One hundred and fifty Union troops are surprized at Guyandotte, W. Va., and all killed or taken prisoners.

November 11.—Union troops burn the town of Guyandotte, W. Va., in revenge for the capture of their comrades, charging it to the treachery of the townspeople.

A slight skirmish occurs near Kansas City.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 20.—Yin-Tchang, with twenty thousand imperial troops, advances on Hankow.

Four thousand Italian troops make a landing at Benghazi and take the town.

October 21.—A number of deaths are caused by an explosion of gas in a sulfur mine at Trabonella, Sicily.

October 22.—A defeat of the main Chinese Imperial Army is reported. Fifteen thousand rebels, opposing twenty thousand loyalists, gain a victory at Sho-Got.

October 23.—Lord Onslow, former Governor of New Zealand, dies in London.

October 24.—Sin-Gan-Fu, capital of the Shen-Si province of China, and Kiu-Kiang and Hukow, both on the Yang-Tse River, fall into the hands of the rebels.

October 25.—Three more Chinese towns are taken by the opponents of the Government.

Two hundred Mexican troops are slain in a battle with rebels near Milpa Alpa.

October 26.—Four hundred Italians are reported killed in fighting in and about Tripoli.

Domestic

October 22.—C. P. Rogers, the coast-to-coast aviator, reaches San Antonio, Texas, after a fifty-mile flight from San Marcos.

October 23.—John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker, dies in his home in that city.

October 25.—President Taft speaks in St. Paul on the Panama Canal and the arbitration treaties.

October 26.—Suit is brought in the United States Circuit Court in Trenton, N. J., by the Government against the United States Steel Corporation.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"E. B. P.," Columbus, O.—"Kindly explain the meaning and derivation of the expression 'backing and filling'?"

In its literal sense "to back and fill" is a nautical expression meaning "to work to windward with a weather tide in a narrow channel, keeping the ship broadside on to the current in mid-channel by counterbracing the yards or keeping the sails shivering." The expression has therefore come to be applied figuratively to one who is irresolute or vacillating, alternately changing from one opinion or position to another.

"A. M. T.," Oaxaca, Mexico.—"Please distinguish between the words 'impromptu' and 'extemporaneous'."

In defining the word "extemporaneous," the STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 648, col. 2) makes the following distinctions: "*Extemporaneous* is now chiefly applied to addresses of which the thought has been prepared, and only the language and incidental treatment left to the suggestion of the moment, so that an extemporaneous speech is understood to be any one that is not read or recited; *impromptu* keeps its original sense, denoting something that springs from the instant; the impromptu utterance is generally brief, direct, and vigorous; the extemporaneous speech may chance to be prosy. *Offhand* is still more emphatic as to the readiness and freedom of the utterance. *Unpremeditated* is graver and more formal, denoting absolute want of preparation, but is rather too heavy a word to be applied to such apt, ready utterance as is generally designated by *impromptu*."

"J. M.," Erie, Pa.—"A group of spectators before a baseball score-board entered into a controversy as to the proper form for the past tense of the verb *to fly*. No dictionary states that 'flied' is allowable in any usage of the verb, and yet reports of baseball games use the expression 'flied out.' Is this incorrect?"

The baseball "fan" is the arbiter in this matter and no grammatical ruling or lack of dictionary authority affects his love for these pithy, expressive phrases that constitute the vernacular of baseball; so "flied out" will continue to be current, secure in the position accorded it by wide-spread usage.

"A. J. H.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Please give the accepted pronunciation of the name 'Don Quixote'."

Both the regular Spanish pronunciation and its Anglicized form are recognized. In Spanish the name is pronounced don ki-ho'te (both o's as in note, i as in marine, e as in they); the English pronunciation is don cwix'ot (first o as in not, i as in it, second o as in not).

"D. M. R.," Indian Mills, W. Va.—"Please give the origin and significance of the *Mc* and the *O* at the beginning of many proper names."

Both *Mac* (contracted to *Mc* or *M'*), and *O'* are prefixes that mean "son" or "descendant," and are used in Scottish and Irish names. "Family Names and Their Story" gives the following account of their origin: "[In Scotland] each male member of the clan was called Mac, son of the reputed ancestor. Thus the clan is supposed to be the expansion of the family. . . . In Ireland the head of a tribe gave his name to his descendants and followers, who called themselves by his name, preceded by *hua* or *hy*, meaning grandson; and this has been anglicized into O'."

A Sure Cure.—"There's only one thing I can think of to head off this suffragette movement," said the mere man.

"What is that?" asked his wife.

"Make the legal age for voting thirty-five instead of twenty-one."—*Catholic Universe.*

Classified Columns

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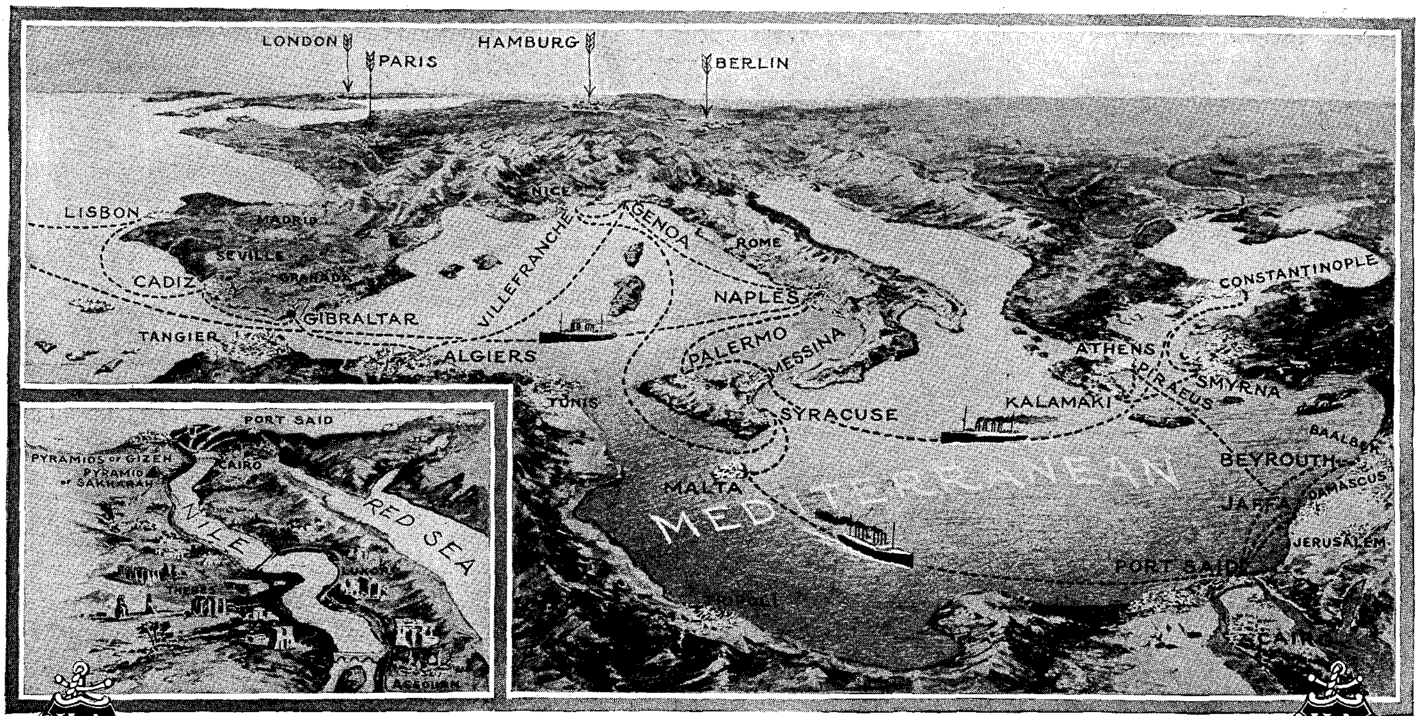
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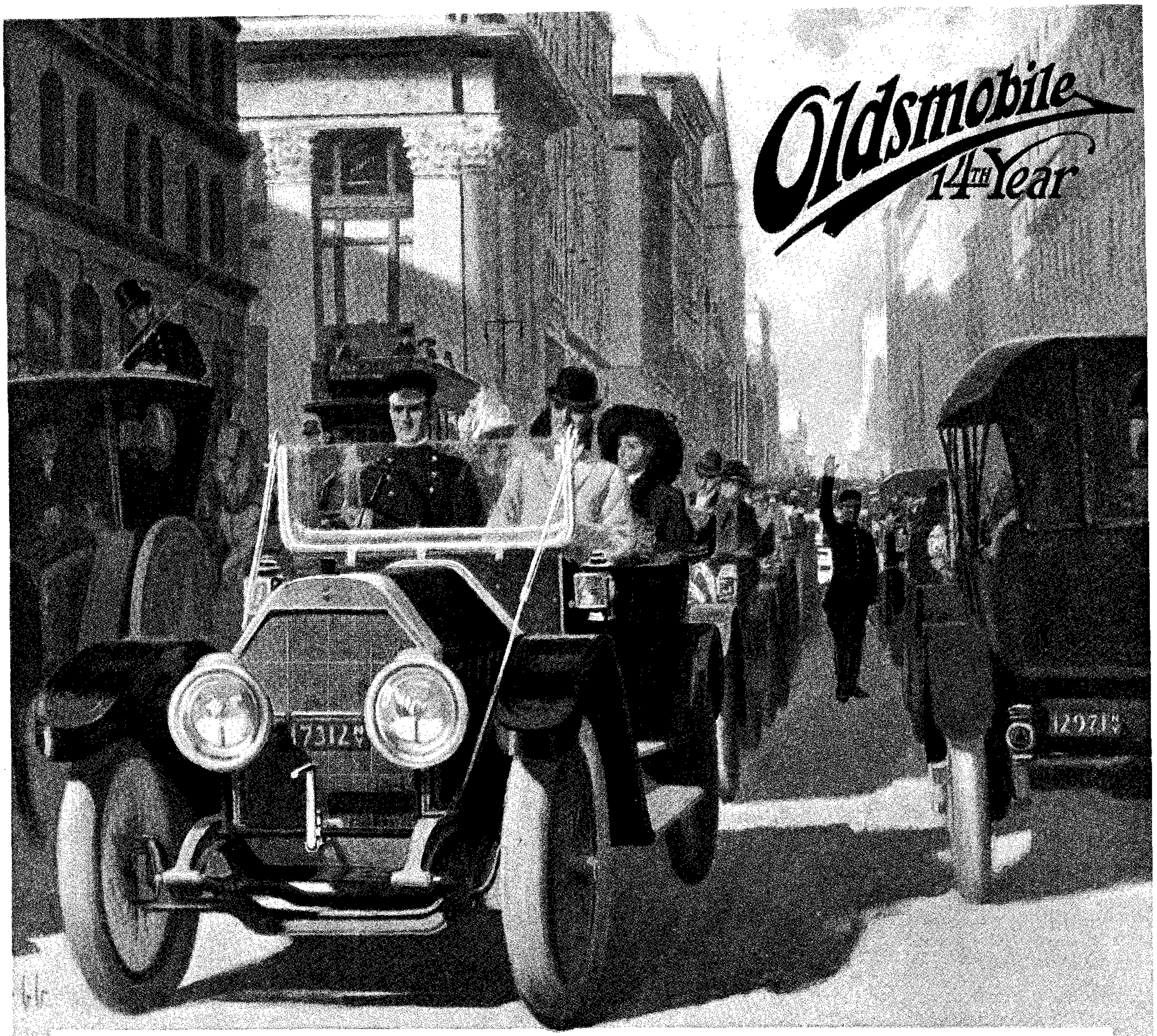

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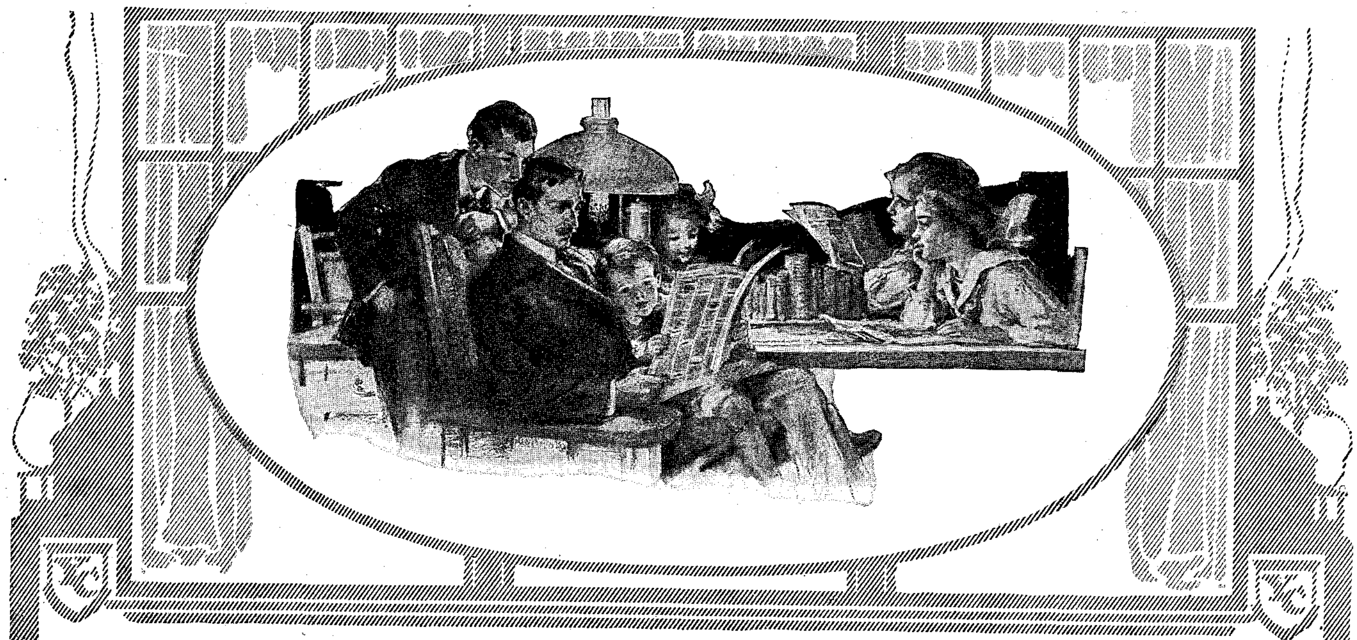

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